

of Light

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Britain Curbs Its Security In Ulster as Truce Holds

Gore Tells Irish Leader Of High U.S. Priority On The Peace Initiative

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

BELFAST — Security operations have been somewhat scaled down in Northern Ireland after a week in which the Irish Republican Army has stuck to its unconditional ceasefire, the senior British representative in the province confirmed Wednesday.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said in reply to a question from a reporter that commanders of the 18,000 British troops and 13,000 police in the Royal Ulster Constabulary had relaxed certain security procedures in response to what they saw as "a reduced threat."

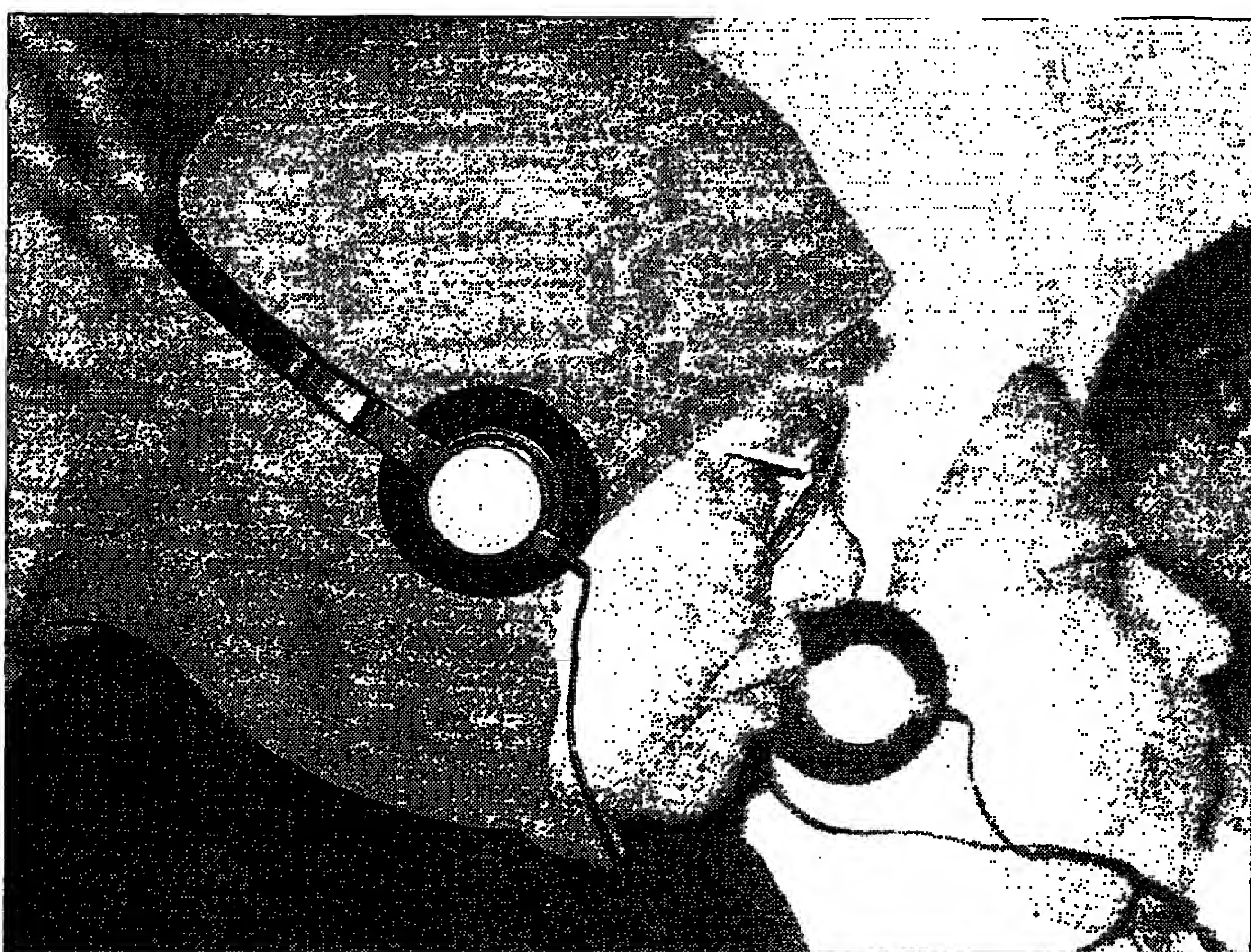
An example that he cited was largely symbolic: British soldiers switching from helmets to berets for street patrols through hostile neighborhoods. But residents noted that vehicular checkpoints around Catholic and Protestant areas of West Belfast had also disappeared in recent days.

And a sight that was jarring to outsiders but had become as familiar to those here as rain clouds over the skyline had all but gone: the green-and-brown-speckled armored personnel carriers moving ominously down streets with guns swiveling, manned by soldiers whose daring eyes peered through thick plastic shields.

The U.S. vice president, Al Gore, stopping off at the Shannon airport in Ireland on his way back from the world population conference in Cairo, was briefed by the Irish prime minister, Albert Reynolds. Afterward, he said the peace initiative was at the very top of Washington's foreign policy agenda.

Mr. Gore refrained from criticizing the British prime minister, John Major, for his insistence upon clarification of the IRA declaration, and both U.S. and Irish officials sought to play down any differences

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Two Egyptian women in Islamic dress listening to a speech Wednesday at the UN population conference in Cairo.

Vatican Stalls Debate On Role of Abortion

Move Takes Delegates by Surprise; Host Nation, Egypt, Assails Tactic

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

CAIRO — In an unexpected maneuver that angered many official delegates to the United Nations population conference and representatives of nongovernmental organizations, the Vatican on Wednesday managed to forestall for two more days any debate over how to deal with abortion in a plan to stabilize world population over the coming decades.

The Vatican maneuver, which in effect reopened an unproductive discussion on language used in only one paragraph of a 113-page document, brought sharp condemnation from Egypt, the conference host. Delegates from several nations withdrew into private meetings to try to find a way to force the issue back onto the conference floor.

"Does the Vatican rule the world?" asked Egypt's population minister, Maher Mahran, speaking at a press conference Wednesday morning shortly after discussion on the agreement was derailed by new objections from a group of Latin American nations. "We respect the Vatican. We respect the Pope. But if they are not going to negotiate, why did they come?"

The Vatican's willingness to hold an international forum to ransom to make a point on abortion has isolated it from several large Islamic nations, including Indonesia, Iran and Pakistan, as well as Egypt — leaving only a few independent conservative voices, and Afghanistan, in opposition on the margins of the Conference on Population and Development, scheduled to end Tuesday.

At the same time, right-to-life groups and Islamic radicals have stepped up psychological pressure on those attending the conference by displaying graphic illustrations of fetuses or monopolizing microphones at press conferences and seminars.

The Vatican restated its concerns about the direction the conference was taking in an address Wednesday by Archbishop Renato R. Martino, the Holy See's dele-

gate to the United Nations. He not only condemned abortion and contraception but also sought to ally the Vatican with Third World demands for more equitable sharing of global wealth and technology. He drew a connection between "permissiveness" and the abuse of women, and suggested that many family planning programs were coercive and harmful.

The Vatican's tactics provoked questions from a range of nongovernmental groups, which claim to be closer to the populations of Roman Catholic countries than the Vatican, about the fate of forth-

Overpopulation is a relatively recent worry. • A fixation on sons makes family planning difficult in many Third World nations. Page 5.

coming United Nations conferences on social and economic topics, including a gathering on the role of women scheduled for next September in Beijing.

"How come this is the only religion with a permanent observer seat at the UN?" Frances Kissling, the president of Catholics for Free Choice, asked at a press conference Wednesday. "How come we don't finally stand up and say we're not talking about abortion. We're talking about the role of women in church and state."

Timothy E. Wirth, undersecretary of state for global affairs and leader of the United States' delegation, said Wednesday night that this was "a time of respectful disagreement."

He acknowledged that the Americans believed on Tuesday night that the conference was close to an accord on a paragraph that dealt with the dangers of unsafe abortions as a public health matter. Agreement on that paragraph was holding up consideration of other sections of the conference's action plan still in dispute.

Rachel Kite, a political analyst for the International Women's Health Coalition, a New York organization that assists women's health groups and clinics worldwide,

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Latin Recovery Passes the Poor By

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

PENALOLEN, Chile — The much-hailed economic recovery in almost all of Latin America has politicians and government economists preaching the benefits of open markets, privatization, fiscal discipline and deregulation.

It would seem they have good reason. Having put aside the politics of protectionism and nationalism, and welcomed vast new foreign investment, the region's economies are expected to grow an estimated 3 percent this year. That would be the fourth consecutive year of such growth, the most robust economic

expansion in Latin America in decades.

But if things are so rosy, why did peasants rise up this year in southern Mexico? Why has Venezuela had two coup attempts and continued unrest? Why have Bolivian workers staged national strikes? And why, in Argentina, considered a stellar example of economic transformation, did workers burn a provincial government building last December and march on the capital this summer?

Bernardo Ruz, a 22-year-old electrician living in this Chilean shantytown outside Santiago, the capital, has one explanation.

"The rich are making a lot of money, but we're not," he said.

"There are a lot of fancy buildings that have been built, making the big businessmen richer. The humble people like us got jobs for a while, but that is over. I haven't had work in months and everything is now more expensive. We've forgotten what meat tastes like."

Indeed, for all the benefits of Latin America's new economies — the revamping of industry, the new jobs, the controlling of inflation, the stabilization of currencies and the relatively stable

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Pope's Cancellation Leaves Insecure Sarajevo in Limbo

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The cancellation of Pope John Paul II's visit to Sarajevo underscores the continuing limbo of insecurity in which the Bosnian capital lives, and the failure of the United States and its partners to carry out threats of tough action against the Bosnian Serbs.

It is more than six weeks since the Clinton administration and its partners in the so-called contact group — Russia, Britain, France and Germany — presented a take-it-or-leave-it proposal for a settlement in Bosnia that was supposed to lead to severe punishment for any party rejecting it. The Bosnian Serbs, who surround Sara-

jevo and hold 70 percent of Bosnian territory, stalled briefly and then dismissed the settlement, which offered them 49 percent of Bosnia, as ludicrous.

Their rebuttal has been met by silence.

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division, disarray and embarrassed inaction, responses that the contact group was forced to avoid.

"Given the fact that a month and a half has gone by without any action, the outlook for the contact group has to be rather pessimistic," a U.S. official said. "But we are trying hard to hold it together."

The Bosnian Serbs' rejection was supposed to lead quickly to tighter trade sanc-

tions on Serbia, a stricter enforcement by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of the weapons-exclusion zones around Sarajevo and Gorazde and the establishment of similar areas around other Muslim-held towns. But nothing has happened.

Just before the Pope postponed his Sarajevo trip, the Serbs fired several artillery rounds from the area around Sarajevo that is supposed to be free of heavy weapons, exactly the kind of provocation that the United States and its partners had promised to punish.

[The United Nations suspended its humanitarian airlift into Sarajevo on Wednesday after at least one UN aircraft was hit by small arms fire at the airport Tuesday, Reuters said.]

[A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said: "This comes after a string of incidents in July and August that frequently interrupted the airlift. Sarajevo's cupboards are bare and we will resume aid flights as soon as conditions permit."]

Problems have also arisen within the contact group. For example, the idea of tougher trade sanctions on Serbia was thrown into confusion when the republic's president, Slobodan Milosevic, imposed his own embargo against the Bosnian Serbs in an effort to persuade them to accept the peace plan.

Now Russia is pressing for sanctions on See POPE, Page 4

Kiosk

Blasts Level Moscow Police Station

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Several people were killed and many others injured when three explosions ripped through a police station in Moscow on Wednesday, reducing it to rubble.

The Emergency Ministry said initially that at least 10 people were killed when the two-story building in the eastern district of Vykhino collapsed following the blasts. News agencies and Russian television later reported that the death toll stood at six but said several people were critically injured.

Several hours after the blast, firemen were still tearing at the wreckage to free

casualties who could be heard groaning. Witnesses said three explosions, two of them very powerful, tore through the building. A spokesman for the Emergency Ministry had no immediate information as to what might have caused the blasts.

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Pockets of New Prosperity Dot the Old East Germany

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

GRIMMA, Germany — An East German by birth and a roofer by trade, Peter Michael Elsner these days is as prosperous, driven and overworked as any workaholic West German.

He toils 16 hours a day, often seven days a week. He grouches about long hours and high prices and skinflint customers. He bemoans the difficulty in finding good help.

He owns a new house and a couple of rental properties. For relaxation, he pilots a Cessna. He is learning English because English is the language of commerce in the new Europe.

Taking a rare weekend off this summer, he flew to Chicago to watch the German soccer team in the World Cup. And, in a backhanded tribute to Mr. Elsner's affluence, a thief recently stole his new Mercedes-Benz.

Palmier days are here again in the former East Germany, at least for a growing segment of the region's 16 million residents. Pockets of prosperity have taken firm root, nurtured with Eastern enterprise and Western money, giving rise to a vision of an East that in a decade or so will be largely indistinguishable from the West.

Peter-Michael Elsner is one of those East Germans who have made it.

Five years ago, on the eve of Communism's collapse, Mr. Elsner employed 10 people and booked \$640,000 in annual

business. Today, at the age of 45, he has 300 workers on the payroll, five branch offices and \$32 million in job orders. Although the stacks of slate and shingles outside his office window imply Mr. Elsner builds only roofs, what he and thousands of entrepreneurs like him are really making is the proverbial light at the end of the tunnel in Eastern Germany.

"A lot of things have gotten better in the East since the Wall fell," he told a recent visitor to the Elsner Roofing compound in Grimma, a few kilometers outside the southeastern city of Leipzig. "Not everything was crap in the old days, but most of it was."

"There was no way I could have built up my company in East Germany like I've been able to since '89," he continued. "I don't want the old times back. I'd shoot myself first."

This "robust recovery period," as the Institute for Economic Research in nearby Halle calls it, is by no means universal. Unemployment in the East remains 17 percent. Large-scale manufacturing is moribund. A half-century of Soviet occupation and state-dictated socialism have left a detritus of physical dilapidation and mental disquiet.

At this juncture on the long road since German reunification, the country is not so much one as three: the well-heeled West, which created the world's third-largest economy; the emerging East, with boom towns in Leipzig, Dresden, eastern Berlin and elsewhere, and the hard-scrabble East, where genuine prosperity remains a distant rumor.

Yet signs of rejuvenation are as evident as the forest of construction cranes now looming over so many Eastern cities. Wages are rising, and living standards continue to climb. An estimated 75 percent of all Eastern homes have freezers, half have video recorders, almost 20 percent have personal computers. In the West, a nasty recession has been succeeded by a modest

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Oskar Lafontaine, left, the last Social Democratic candidate, talking to the party's current nominee, Mr. Scharping.

Back on Top, Kohl Relishes the Campaign

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — An explosion of cheers and applause burst from the crowd as Chancellor Helmut Kohl strode toward the podium to address a campaign rally in Potsdam. As always, his speech was full of enthusiasm and optimism.

"The landscape here in the East is beginning to bloom, and if it takes four or five years longer than we had hoped, that means nothing in the sweep of history," he cried out in his booming baritone. "Germany is free, Germany is united and Germany has a great economic and social future."

Things are going so well for Mr. Kohl

that he felt compelled to warn his supporters against complacency.

"Elections are not won by opinion polls, but on Election Day," he reminded them. "What you are reading and hearing now are just reports. Your vote is what decides."

Mr. Kohl has every reason to be jubilant. With the federal election less than six weeks away, he appears to be riding toward a victory that only a few months ago seemed utterly beyond his reach.

The Forsa public-opinion poll, which tracks voter sentiment on a week-to-week basis, showed the chancellor trailing his Social Democratic opponent, Rudolf Scharping, every week until mid-May. Pol-

iticians and commentators were almost unanimous in pronouncing Mr. Kohl politically dead.

Suddenly, however, the numbers shifted dramatically. With the campaign heading into its final phase, the latest Forsa poll showed Mr. Kohl with a commanding 13-point lead.

Many stunned Social Democrats now say they can take power in October only if Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, fail to win the minimum vote to qualify for representation in Parliament.

Mr. Scharping has a reputation as a serious thinker with a deep grasp of com-

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Malaysia Lifts Ban on Contracts With U.K. Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia on Wednesday lifted a ban on awarding government contracts to British firms, ending a seven-month dispute.

In London, a spokesman for Prime Minister John Major said Mr. Major would be pleased with the news.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad imposed the ban on Feb. 25 after British media reports alleged that senior Malaysian politicians were taking bribes to award government contracts to British businesses.

But recently, government officials, including Mr. Mahathir, appeared to have softened their stand.

In announcing the lifting of the ban, Deputy Prime Minister Anwar bin Ibrahim said that British bids for official contracts would now be considered on the basis of "competitiveness, price and ability in terms of tangible expertise."

Mr. Anwar said that Malaysia had sought no assurances from the British government or media in its decision to end the ban.

Private companies in Malaysia have been allowed to continue their business with British companies, but the ban on government contracts had soured relations between the two countries.

In recent months, Britain sent at least nine trade missions to Malaysia in an attempt to mend relations.

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Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....0.800 Din	Norway.....15 N.Kr.
Cyprus.....C. 2.1.00	Oman.....1,000 Riels
Denmark.....14.00 D.Kr.	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Finland.....11 F.M.	Rep. Ireland.....£1.00
Gibraltar.....£0.85	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Great Britain.....£0.85	South Africa.....R. 6
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Jordan.....J.D. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)\$1.10
Kenya.....K. Sh. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)\$1.10
Kuwait.....500 Fils	Zimbabwe.....Zim.\$20.00

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	12.45	Down	0.67%
Up	3886.25	Up	116.18
The Dollar			
New York	1.5515	previous close	1.5338
DM	1.5450		
Pound	1.5450		1.5525
Yen	99.45		98.65
FF	5.3145		5.286

Major Rejects Plan For 2-Tier Europe, Kohl Stays on Fence

LEIDEN, Netherlands — Prime Minister John Major of Britain ruled out Wednesday the idea of a two-tier European Union floated by Germany's Christian Democrats last week.

But in Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that Germany would remain the motor of closer integration in the European Union and that it did not want progress to be held up by the "slowest ship in the convoy."

Mr. Major, making a keynote speech on the future of the 12-nation bloc in the Dutch town of Leiden, said, "I see a real danger in talk of a 'hard core,' inner and outer circles, a two-tier Europe."

"No member state should be excluded from an area of policy in which it wants and is qualified to participate," he said.

Mr. Major welcomed German and French proposals to make the Union more flexible and diverse, saying, "It seems to me perfectly healthy for all member states to agree that some should integrate more closely or more quickly in certain areas."

But he added, "To choose not to participate is one thing. To be prevented from doing so is quite another — and likely to lead to the sort of damaging divisions which, above all, we must avoid."

"There is not, and should never be, an exclusive hard core either of countries or policies," he said.

Before the European elections in May, Mr. Major rallied

his divided Conservative Party with a call for a multispeed Europe, but officials expressed concern this week that France and Germany wanted to push Britain to the outer rim of the Union.

Mr. Kohl, addressing the Parliament in Bonn, explicitly avoided either supporting or rejecting the party's proposals, saying it was "perfectly all right" for politicians to present ideas about Europe's future.

But he said Germany did not want the Union to be a glorified free trade zone. "We were and remain the motor of development" in Europe, he said.

"We want political union in Europe," he said. "That is our goal. We do not under any circumstances want the slowest ship in the convoy to stop developments in Europe. We want progress to be made."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, making a fresh attempt to soothe the ruffled feelings in other European capitals, again dismissed the Christian Democratic proposals, saying the Union could not be split into first-class and second-class members.

Referring to the close ties between Bonn and Paris, the Free Democrat said, "I would like to underline very clearly that no one has any intention of making a directorate out of this."

"Europe cannot thrive on Franco-German shoulders alone," he said. "Without the contributions of the others, especially of Britain, Spain or Italy, nothing can come of European integration."



COUNTDOWN — Workers in Bratislava putting up a poster of Vladimir Meciar, opposition party leader of Slovakia. Elections are set for Sept. 30-Oct. 1.

U.S.-Russian Exercises Hailed

Grachev Looks to Bigger Things in America Next Year

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOTSKOYE TESTING GROUND, Russia — Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev said Wednesday that he planned to send 500 Russian soldiers to the United States for a joint military exercise next year, after what he called the success of the first such operation here this week.

General Grachev flatly rejected criticism from Russian nationalists opposed to working more closely with the U.S. military and brushed aside doubts from lower-ranking Russian officers. He said the scale of next year's training should be about twice that of the current exercise and that "even more" soldiers should participate together in Russia the following year.

About 250 American soldiers, operating for the first time ever in Russia's heartland, concluded the principal part of their joint exercise with the Russian Army, aimed at improving peacekeeping operations.

The soldiers of the U.S. 3d Infantry Division, based in Germany, and the Russian 27th Guard Motorized Rifle Division, which not long ago was based just across a hostile border

in East Germany, are scheduled to play sports and hold picnics at the garrison here Thursday. The Americans then began to pull out.

Major General Leonard D. Holder Jr., who shared command of the operation with his Russian counterpart, said the "operations have proceeded successfully."

General Grachev called the exercise "deeply symbolic" and a "vivid example of new relations" between the two countries.

Many Russian Communists and nationalists have felt differently, attacking the joint exercise as the first step in an American plot to invade Russia and take advantage of its weakness.

President Boris N. Yeltsin, bowing to nationalist opposition, was forced last spring to postpone the historic exercise, originally scheduled for July. General Grachev's proposal to expand joint peacekeeping training is likely to arouse more anger.

But the defense minister attacked those seeking to rekindle Cold War-style confrontation, saying the Iron Curtain had only caused Russia to fall years behind the developed world.

General Grachev also said it was symbolic that the first U.S.-Russian exercise took place in Totskoye, a testing range on the

steppe 1,100 kilometers (700 miles) southeast of Moscow, where in 1954 the Soviet Union exploded an above-ground nuclear bomb, with many soldiers and civilians nearby. This "barbaric act," General Grachev said, envisioned "the future destruction of humanity."

"Now, 40 years later, we are conducting a peacekeeping exercise at the very same site, with the aim that such a monstrous thing won't happen again," he said.

In a scene that struck many Cold War veterans as improbable, General Grachev, a former paratrooper and Afghan war veteran, played the role of professor as General Holder acted as student and reported on the peacekeeping exercise. The defense minister found fault with some aspects of the operation, but he said that overall he had given General Holder "a solid mark."

Before General Grachev's arrival, American and Russian officials said that the timing and scale of any follow-up exercise remained in doubt, in part because of Russia's financial troubles.

But General Grachev swept aside such caution, saying this week's experience showed that it was "necessary and useful" to conduct more exercises, and on a "a larger scale."

U.K. Moves To Bar End Of Bosnia Embargo

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd opened a new diplomatic offensive on Wednesday aimed at blocking proposals by the United States and others to lift a United Nations-backed embargo on arms shipments to the Muslim government in Sarajevo.

Instead, Mr. Hurd urged the United States to give more time to efforts to put pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to accept an international plan for dividing Bosnia, even though it was rejected by 96 percent of the Bosnian Serbs in a referendum.

In an interview in London, Mr. Hurd repeated warnings that Britain and France would almost surely withdraw their peacekeeping troops from Bosnia-Herzegovina if a proposal being considered by the Clinton administration succeeds in overturning the embargo.

"Our troops and French troops, the United Nations troops, are not mandated to act as allies for one side in a civil war," said Mr. Hurd, arguing that they would be seen to be siding with the Muslims if the embargo were lifted.

If the Bosnian Serb leaders fail by Oct. 15 to accept the partition plan devised by the so-called "contact group" of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany — the Clinton administration has said it intends to ask the UN Security Council to lift the arms embargo.

Mr. Hurd would not say whether Britain would veto the U.S. proposal in the Security Council. But he said he had been working closely with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher. "We are very anxious, I think, to keep the contact group going, and to keep the joint effort going," he said.

Bosnian Reaction Bitter
Roger Cohen of The New York Times reported from Sarajevo:

The Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, on Wednesday accused the top UN official in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, of sabotaging the planned visit to Sarajevo of Pope John Paul II by exaggerating the dangers and deceiving the Pope.

In an unusually bitter public attack, made the day after the Pope canceled his visit, Mr. Izetbegovic said Mr. Akashi had shown consistent hostility toward Bosnia and declared that his government would like to see him replaced.

Michael Williams, a spokesman for Mr. Akashi, said that the letter had laid out the potential dangers of coming to Sarajevo. But he added: "We did not make a recommendation to the Pope. I deny that categorically. An assessment was made. What would you do if your mother said she was going down to Sarajevo?"

WORLD BRIEFS

5 Spied for Greece, Albania Rules

TIRANA, Albania (Reuters) — An Albanian court convicted five ethnic Greeks on Wednesday of spying for Greece and sentenced them to between six and eight years in jail, provoking an angry response from Athens.

The Greek government announced that it was recalling its ambassador in Tirana and would protest the convictions to the United Nations and European Union.

Tensions between Greece and Albania reached new highs after the trial began in mid-August, despite pleas for dialogue from the United States and Russia, which want to avoid another crisis in the volatile Balkans region.

Algeria Puts Toll in Strife at 10,000

TUNIS (Reuters) — President Liamine Zeroul of Algeria, seeking a negotiated settlement to civil strife, has acknowledged to opposition parties that the violence of the last two and a half years has cost about 10,000 lives, far more than have been officially reported.

Conflict between the army-backed authorities and Islamic fundamentalists has caused damage estimated at \$2 billion, the president told the party leaders. The figures were published by the National Liberation Front two days after its secretary-general, Abdelhamid Mehri, took part in a meeting with Mr. Zeroul.

The authorities have reported about 4,000 deaths in attacks and clashes since a multiparty parliamentary election that Muslim fundamentalists were on the brink of winning when it was abruptly scrapped in early 1992.

Nigerian May Resign Over Decrees

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's minister of justice has disowned recent decrees by the military government that "sweep away our liberties" and has threatened to resign. The new laws, which became public knowledge Tuesday, give the military rulers wide powers of arrest in their battle against democracy campaigners, and bar any challenge to their actions through the courts.

Justice Minister and Attorney General Olu Onagoruwa, a pro-democracy campaigner himself until he was recruited into the government by General Sani Abacha, said at a news conference Wednesday that he had had nothing to do with the new decrees. He said laws were supposed to be made by the Provisional Ruling Council, of which he is a member, and drafted by the Ministry of Justice but that these procedures had been bypassed.

24 Detained by Palestinian Police

GAZA CITY (AP) — In its biggest confrontation yet with Muslim extremists, Palestinian police detained 24 more people Wednesday in the Gaza Strip, bringing the total in the two-day arrest sweep to 45.

Those arrested were activists in Islamic Jihad, a Muslim extremist faction that has pledged to continue attacks on Israelis to derail the accord on Palestinian autonomy. Islamic Jihad has claimed responsibility for a roadside ambush Sunday in Gaza that left one Israeli soldier dead and two wounded.

Correction

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India and Do Muoi, Vietnam's Communist Party general secretary, were incorrectly identified in a photo caption as each other in some editions Wednesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

South African Tourism Is Booming

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The number of foreign tourists visiting South Africa now that apartheid is gone is soaring despite a crime wave, industrial unrest and the image of anarchy, and violence elsewhere on the continent.

"As long as nothing drastic happens on the political front, we are in for a good year," said Chris du Toit, executive director of the Association of Southern African Travel Agents. "But it is a volatile situation. Crime and strikes here don't stop people coming, but if you have a political incident, like a bombing, then you get big cancellations."

Despite the problems, including a wave of strikes by workers seeking the better life promised by President Nelson Mandela, tour operators have sold all their South African vacation packages until the end of the year, he said. The South African Tourism Board said it hoped for a 10 percent increase this year from the 3.2 million visitors who came to South Africa in 1993.

Greece's airport staff unions have postponed a one-day nationwide strike scheduled for Friday. Air transportation is already laboring under long delays caused by an air traffic controllers' work-to-rule protest.

Swissair is halting flights between Algeria and Switzerland because of threats to foreigners.

Hilton International, in a joint venture with a property development company in Northern Ireland, will build a 187-room hotel in the center of Belfast.

Balladur Seeks to Assure Small Nations of EU Role

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Seeking to dispel impressions that France's vision of Europe neglects smaller countries, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France said Wednesday that leadership in a developing European Union should be assumed by any grouping of countries ready to move ahead in a particular field, from monetary union to common foreign policy or defense.

He described the EU's likely future organization as several overlapping circles of nations, each likely to comprise different sets of countries. For example, if Britain opted out of a single currency, it could nonetheless be a policymaker for the EU in security affairs.

Mr. Balladur, speaking to reporters, left no doubt among his listeners that France saw a pivotal place for itself as a member in all the decision-making core groups of EU nations.

Mr. Balladur's emphasis on Europe's need for flexibility — and not another inflexible arrangement based on a hard core of countries with similar economic situations — also served to underline France's special position as the leading advocate of stronger defense commitments by European countries.

And his thinking clearly gives pride of place to the French-German duo as the force that can bring about a powerful Europe, although his vision is phrased in broader, more accommodating terms than a controversial economic-centered plan that surfaced last week in Germany.

Mr. Balladur took pains to distance himself from that hard-edge approach, mainly by stressing the disparity in tone.

Mr. Balladur's formula could help defuse complaints from smaller countries that they would be relegated to second-class status if France and Germany pushed ahead with monetary union, making it the main criterion of European unity.

MALAYSIA: Business Ban Lifted

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tempt to persuade the government to end the ban.

A British trade minister, Richard Needham, had carried a personal letter from Mr. Mahathir, pressing his Malaysian counterpart to end the boycott.

But Mr. Mahathir had refused to budge.

At the height of the controversy, Malaysia's government was under pressure from within the governing party to widen the ban to a trade boycott with Britain.

The Malaysian government had said it had been particularly incensed by a report in the Sunday Times of London on Feb. 20 alleging links between Mr. Mahathir and a British construction firm, Wimpey International.

Malaysian officials had also objected to a press and parliamentary probe into links between a British loan for the Perak dam in Malaysia's Kelantan State and the govern-

ment's purchase of British defense hardware worth \$1 billion in 1988.

The ban cost British businesses millions of dollars in lost deals. Most of these concerned a proposed, 9 billion ringgit (\$3.6 billion) new airport project for Kuala Lumpur, officials said.

An Anglo-Japanese consortium, involving the British firms Balfour Beatty Ltd., General Electric Co. and Trafalgar House PLC and Japan's Marubeni Corp., had been awarded the contract to build the airport but was subsequently dropped after the ban.

The government later announced that it had short-listed 10 international groups to undertake the project with local partners.

Mr. Anwar said that Malaysia had sought no assurances from the British government or media in its decision to end the ban.

Mitterrand Says He'll Finish Term Despite Cancer

PARIS — President François Mitterrand says he expects to serve out his term of office, which ends in May 1995, despite his prostate cancer.

But in an interview with Le Figaro to be published Thursday, the Socialist head of state also said he might have only a few months left to live and was philosophical about his own death.

"Everyone knows about my illness because I asked that medical bulletins be issued," said Mr. Mitterrand, 77, who has been in office since 1981. He said he hoped his cancer "will be obliging enough to allow me to complete my term."

In the clearest indication yet of his preferred successor, Mr. Mitterrand said Jacques Delors was the leftist politician best-placed to run in France's presidential election next year.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Tiny Jewish Community in Portugal Emerges From 5 Centuries of Hiding

After five centuries of clandestine worship, a small gathering of Jews in the remote Portuguese town of Belmonte has shed the pretense of Christianity and is reclaiming its past.

The 200-member community is the only sizable group of Jews in Portugal to have clung secretly to its identity since the government began persecuting Jews in the late 15th century.

"This community has waited 500 years — it was Catholic on the outside, but Jewish within," said Rabbi Shlomo Sobag, 31, who came from Jerusalem last year at Belmonte's request.

Jews were prominent in medieval Portugal, but in 1497 the government ordered them all to convert or leave the country, following the Spanish precedent by five years.

Few of Portugal's Jews departed. Most publicly rejected their old religion and became "New Christians" instead.

Many converts adopted names of trees or places

as surnames to disguise their Jewish origins. Names like Oliveira (olive tree), Pereira (pear tree) and Lisboa (Lisbon) are common.

Belmonte's Jews continued to observe the Jewish Sabbath at home while attending Catholic Mass on Sunday. They rarely married outside their community. Jewish couples would wed publicly in church, but a private Jewish ceremony would follow.

On Friday night, at the start of the Sabbath, Jewish women would light candles at home and chant Hebrew prayers passed down for generations by word of mouth.

Judaism was not granted legal status until 1921. Six years ago, most Jews in Belmonte finally cut links with the Roman Catholic Church, encouraged by growing religious tolerance in Portugal, and wrote to Israel for support.

Around Europe

Ships that now appear on radar screens only as blobs could be identified by name if a new compulsory automatic system is adopted, making it easier to track polluters or ships involved in accidents, British officials say.

Britain has proposed to the International Maritime Organization that a ship-borne transponder — a signal-emitting box that would automatically give a ship's name, position and route — be made compulsory.

Work on the system began after a British fishing vessel, the Ocean Hound, was sunk in a collision in

the English Channel in 1991. Five crew members were killed, but the other ship left and was never identified.

Automatic identification of ships was recommended by a British government report into the prevention of pollution after a tanker, the Braer, ran aground in the Shetland Islands last year, spilling tons of oil.

Abusive consumption of vodka is such a problem in Poland that doctors and health-care workers have mounted a campaign to persuade people to drink beer instead. They say that while beer is fattening, it has other advantages, including its vitamin and mineral content. For now, average beer consumption in Poland is relatively low, at 38 liters (10 gallons) per year, compared with 120 liters for Czech drinkers and 150 liters for Germans. Specialists hope the campaign will make beer the nation's most popular alcoholic drink within 20 years while reducing the rate of alcoholism — which affects 10 percent of the adult population — by one-third.

Swedish policemen say their payments to informants should be tax-free to better protect these people's anonymity, according to Le Point de Paris. So far this year, the police have paid out \$100,000, at the rate of about \$300 to \$500 per informer.

Brian Knowlton

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THE AMERICAS / OP-ED

Exile Pact With Cuba Appears Possible

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. and Cuban officials continued their talks here Wednesday amid indications that they might reach an accord to end the exodus of people trying to escape Cuba by sea.

The talks came as the number of refugees picked up in the Florida Straits by the U.S. Coast Guard had shown an unexplained decline, dropping to 689 amid fair weather Tuesday from about 1,000 a day for the last month.

"We are very flexible," said Ricardo Alarcon, the former foreign minister who heads Cuba's team at the talks. "We are prepared to sit down and discuss with the American side any pertinent matter concerning our bilateral relations."

The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said the Clinton administration was showing "as much flexibility as possible in trying to reach an agreement that will bridge the differences that do exist in the positions of the two delegations."

An administration official described the Cuban response to a new U.S. offer on immigration as "serious" though still containing "some material we can't accept."

The United States has offered to expand legal immigration from Cuba in return for Havana's promise to halt the refugee flood. Cuba hopes to tie an agreement to the easing of the 32-year-old U.S. economic embargo.

Asked whether it was possible to sign a limited immigration agreement and put the question of the embargo aside, Mr. Alarcon answered, "Maybe." He did not elaborate.

He denied reports that Havana was seeking entry for 100,000 migrants a year.

Mr. Alarcon said Cuba would not halt the exodus without an accord. Cuba, criticized in the past for forbidding its citizens to leave, now will not deny their fundamental right to emigrate, he said.

Western and Latin American diplomats, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Havana appears willing to strike a deal if larger issues of U.S.-Cuban relations and the embargo are discussed at a later date.

A Miami newspaper reported Wednesday that Havana had substantially reduced its demand for U.S. visas but was insisting that Washington lift its recent ban on cash remittances to Cuba.

Unnamed sources close to the talks told The Miami Herald that Cuba had offered to settle for around 28,000 U.S. visas for prospective immigrants, the newspaper said.

The proposal also includes demands that the United States restrict its radio broadcasts to Cuba, it said.

Cash remittances accounted for an estimated \$400 million annual infusion into Cuba's economy. (AP, Reuters, NYT)



Cuban refugees arriving in Panama, their new temporary home after leaving the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay.

Major Shake-Up Is Expected White House Staff Braces for Panetta's Broom

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

EDGARTOWN, Massachusetts — As President Bill Clinton ended his vacation here Wednesday and headed for Washington, some of his senior aides were awaiting his return with more than a little apprehension, expecting the first of a series of staff changes.

For two months, Leon Panetta, the new White House chief of staff, has quietly been weighing big changes in Mr. Clinton's team, and White House officials say that an overhaul could be announced next week.

Mr. Panetta has already moved to install a longtime aide, Jodie Torkelson, in the vacant post of White House director of administration. He has also decided to bring Billy Webster, the chief of staff at the Department of Education, into the inner circle as Mr. Clinton's scheduler, replacing Ricki Seidman, who will move to another White House job.

Christine A. Varney, the cabinet secretary, is expected to leave by year's end to go to the Federal Trade Commission. But those changes are relatively minor compared with what many aides expect: a shake-up of the White House communications and political operations that might revamp the job of press secretary to give the holder more access to the inner circle.

Mr. Panetta is said by associates to have concluded that the current structure has too often left Dee Dee Myers, the spokeswoman, unable to

speak for the president with authority, but it is not clear whether she would get the enhanced role.

Mr. Clinton has also made it clear that he was dissatisfied by his administration's overall failure to communicate its achievements to the public. And although Mr. Panetta moved earlier to install Tony Coelho, the former House Democratic whip, as de facto Democratic Party chairman, many of Mr. Clinton's advisers believe that the White House political team remains in need of election-year reinforcement.

Mr. Panetta, who took his post on condition that he get broad latitude in hiring and firing, has made his belief clear that much more needs fixing.

That has led to speculation even in the White House staff about whose jobs may be in jeopardy. In addition to Ms. Myers, those most often mentioned are Mark D. Gearan, the communications director, and Joan Baggett, the director of political affairs.

Any of these changes would give yet another new look to a White House that, since Mr. Clinton took office, has already had two chiefs of staff, four deputy chiefs, two counsels, two communications directors and two congressional liaisons.

But when asked at a White House briefing in Edgartown on Tuesday whether personnel announcements could be expected soon, Ms. Myers said only: "Leon has not made clear what his plans are."

POLITICAL NOTES

A Tenure Tied to Health Care Fight

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — Harris Wofford's victory in the 1991 special Senate election in Pennsylvania not only buttressed the Democrats' majority in the Senate, but helped to put health care — Mr. Wofford's No. 1 campaign issue — atop the national agenda.

Now, however, the drive in Washington for comprehensive health reform has faltered and both Mr. Wofford's future and Democratic control of the Senate are imperiled. Rick Santorum, a two-term Republican representative from Pittsburgh, is waging an aggressive battle for Mr. Wofford's seat and is challenging the senator's view of health reform. This is a race of sharp contrasts and high stakes. Mr. Wofford, 68, is at the apex of a public career rooted in the liberalism that flourished in the 1960s, when he won distinction as a civil rights champion and one of the founders of the Peace Corps.

Mr. Santorum, 36, brings to the campaign his own version of the militant conservatism forged by the Republican minority in the House, where he made his mark by helping to expose the House post office scandal and by becoming a spokesman for his party on welfare reform.

The outcome of this confrontation could help decide not only whether the Democrats maintain their grip on the Senate, but also the future course of the national debate on health care reform.

Mr. Wofford's approach to health care, Mr. Santorum declared at a recent campaign stop, exemplifies his overall belief "that we solve our problems in America by taxing you more, sending the money to Washington and hiring more bureaucrats to make decisions on how to run your life." (LAT)

Democrats Talk Like Republicans

WASHINGTON — A review of campaign television advertisements for a dozen Democrats running for the Senate shows most of them, whether incumbents or challengers, are scurrying to portray themselves as political outsiders and distance themselves from President Bill Clinton's brand of liberalism. Democrats are campaigning for November's elections on themes of small government, family values and law and order — traditional Republican issues. The ads show all are fighting Congress and what they see as institutional corruption in Washington. "He hasn't forgotten where he comes from. He votes for what he believes in and not just for the party," says one fairly typical spot for Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico, who faces a tough re-election battle.

The advertising makes clear Democrats are running scared.

"You can't tell from their spots whether these guys are Republican or Democrats," Gary Koops of the Republican senatorial campaign committee said. "They rarely even say they are Democrats and never ever mention President Clinton." (Reuters)

Finding Fat in the Pentagon Budget

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's operating budget could be cut by \$4.5 billion next year without harming overall military readiness, a congressional report has concluded.

In a broad array of activities from pilot training to commissaries to the management of spare parts, the military could get along with less than President Clinton has requested, said the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

The report touches on a most sensitive issue in the defense debate. As military spending continues to decline, Republicans and moderate Democrats warn that the nation's readiness to fight is slipping.

More than half of the cuts could be achieved by reducing army operations accounts by \$2.4 billion, the report said. The air force request is too high by \$1.16 billion, it said, while civilian Defense Department accounts could be cut by \$690 million. Navy excess totals \$274 million, it said. (AP)

Quote/Unquote:

Tim Spring, the golf pro who played with President Clinton during his just-ended Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, vacation, describing the president's state of mind: "He seemed kind of depressed. I don't think he wants to go home." (Reuters)

Drinking and Womanizing Rife at CIA, Agent Says

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal lawsuit filed by one of the senior female spies at the Central Intelligence Agency portrays the agency as rife with womanizing and drinking and says this conduct has been ignored for years by internal investigators.

The charges are contained in previously confidential court filings made public Tuesday by the career spy, who has been protected by a pseudonym, "Jane Doe Thompson." Her suit contends that she was treated unfairly because of her gender.

The Thompson complaint partially surfaced in July when a federal judge in Alexandria, Virginia, allowed some legal motions to be made public but kept the lawsuit itself under wraps.

However, the court has now made

public a 140-page amended complaint filed by Ms. Thompson's attorney, Victoria Toensing, a former Justice Department official, which paints a bleak picture for women employees of the CIA.

"There has not been a station to which plaintiff has been assigned where senior male officers did not drink and womanize and create an adverse work environment for women," the brief contends.

The Thompson lawsuit was filed earlier this year, and because of her senior status, it has helped prod the agency to begin negotiating an administrative settlement in a larger case. That case is a class-action discrimination complaint brought in 1991 by women employed in the CIA's operations directorate, the division that handles foreign espionage and covert actions, in which Ms. Thompson works.

The new court papers allege that the "plaintiff is aware of two current married directors of operations division chiefs who have had affairs with subordinates; one was in fact found 'in flagrante delicto' on his couch in his office."

The suit also charges that a former high-ranking official "announced openly at an agency meeting that he had been drunk the evening before while meeting with foreign liaison officials and could not recall whether he had revealed to these officials highly sensitive information."

In addition, at a party at her home overseas, Ms. Thompson stated, "a drunken division chief tripped over a cocktail table while grabbing for a female guest." Another official was regularly "too hung over to come to work in the mornings," she said.

CIA officials have declined to comment on the merits of Ms. Thompson's allegations on the ground that they were in the hands of agency lawyers.

According to the complaint, none of the unnamed CIA officials who engaged in womanizing or heavy social drinking were ever subjected to an inquiry by the agency's inspector general, although Ms. Thompson offered to provide their names to investigators.

The court papers said Ms. Thompson was chief of a CIA station in the Caribbean area in 1989 when her troubles began after she reported a male deputy "for beating his wife to the point of strangulation."

It was soon after, she said, that she "became the target of an inspector general investigation initiated by the male deputy" and several other employees she had disciplined for other reasons.

LATIN: Open Markets and Privatization Have Failed to Solve a Continent's Poverty Problem

Continued from Page 1

process of democracy — millions of people have been left out.

Some politicians at the national level invoke the need to fight poverty and to help those living on the margins of society. But they are generally far more inclined to point to economic successes such as the rise in foreign investment, their latest privatization deals or the renegotiation of debt with international lending organizations.

The neoliberal economic model came to be adopted as governments realized that closed economies, with their high barriers to imports, left them isolated and woefully outmoded in their industrial base.

In many countries, the last four years of growth will statistically almost make up for the vast loss of spending power in the 1980s, often called the "lost decade" because of the region's debt crisis, a deep recession and a loss of investor confidence.

But economic growth has been highly uneven. The new wealth has flown mostly to the rich, as wealthy families that made money doing work for the government made even more money buying up government assets. New jobs tend to be either short-term, low-paying construction jobs or highly paid managerial jobs. Many in the middle class lost work when state payrolls were cut or when managers at newly privatized companies slashed work forces to make the businesses competitive.

Others say investment has been focused on the capitals, leaving more remote areas

struggling, with little hope in the near term that new foreign investment will reach them. Nor is there much optimism among the tens of millions of people living in vast shantytowns throughout the continent, with little or no access to running water, electricity, sewer systems, adequate housing, education and health care.

"The resumption of economic growth has been bought at a very high social price, which includes poverty, increased unemployment and income inequality, and this is leading to social problems," said Louis Emmerly, an economist and specialist on social reform at the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington.

United Nations economists say that despite projected economic growth through the end of the century, no progress will be made in reducing poverty, creating the potential for more social unrest.

Poverty is even likely to increase slightly. As of 1986, 37 percent of the region's families were living in poverty; by 2000, the economists say, the figure will be 38 percent, or 192 million people.

"The coming years will be quite difficult for these countries," said Peter Jensen, regional coordinator for human settlements at the UN Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean, in Santiago.

"Growth has been really on only one end of the spectrum, the wealthy. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. And this will generate social conflict."

For the purpose of statistics,

the UN defines Latin America as stretching from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego, embracing the Caribbean islands and Central and South America.

Mr. Jensen estimates that 10 million families, or 46 million people, are without homes in the region. Another 18.4 million families, or 85 million people, live in homes in such poor condition that they should be demolished. Still another 23 million homes, housing more than 100 million people, many of whom consider themselves part of the middle class, lack water, electricity or proper construction. The population for the region in 1990 was 441 million.

The bill for providing proper housing for the poor and the middle class would exceed \$110 billion, Mr. Jensen said, and that does not include the investment needed to offer health care and education.

All this is not to say that the economic experiment over the last five years was misguided, or that the flood of new investment has not been critical to the region's recovery, or that new investment and economic growth in the long term are not the answer to reducing poverty, most economists say. But long term means several decades, and misery and unrest are growing.

To be sure, not all Latin American countries are experiencing the same income gaps, nor the same rate of economic change. According to the UN, Brazil continues to have the widest gap between rich and poor and is the one dominant country on the continent that

has yet to tame inflation and open its economy to international competition and investment.

Countries such as Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Argentina have shown the most economic growth since the 1980s, but that does not exempt them from social unrest.

Chile has made the greatest inroads against poverty, bringing almost a million people out of poverty over the past four years, but it has been unable to improve living conditions much in the shantytowns.

What most economists say is that the "obvious" policy changes — privatization and opening doors to investment — have been made and that the hard part now begins: restructuring provincial governments, creating competent bureaucracies and getting the private sector to accept higher taxes.

The return could be a better-trained work force and surer prospect of political stability.

Finally, social programs remain to be developed, economists say, without returning to deficit spending.

Women in Congress Girding for a Fight

Voter Cynicism Ends Euphoria of '92

By Kevin Merida
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If 1992 was the Year of the Woman in U.S. politics, 1994 is the Year of the Woman in Trouble.

Two years after American voters sent a record number of women to Congress, the political landscape has changed, and many of the incumbent women in office are in tough re-election fights.

Thirteen of the 48 women in the House of Representatives — including 10 in their first term and virtually all Democrats — are in danger of losing their seats, according to Ben Sheffner of the nonpartisan Cook Political Report.

"People are still looking for outsiders," said Mr. Sheffner, "and now these women are insiders, and it's hard to hide that fact."

Republican strategists say the difficulty Democratic women face is another reflection of voters' growing doubts about the majority party, and especially about President Bill Clinton.

The only Republican woman in the House considered to be at risk is Barbara F. Vucanovich of Nevada.

In the Senate, Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, who is in her first term and is one of seven women in that chamber, is struggling to fend off a strong challenge from Representative Michael Huffington, a Republican.

Although many, perhaps most, of the female incumbents may survive challenges, the euphoria of two years ago has waned. The expectations women once had of adding to their numbers in Congress have been dramatically lowered.

Concerned about defeats within their ranks, a group of freshmen Democratic women have formed a traveling road show to raise money and campaign for one another.

"Our first goal is to hold our own and not lose these women," said Harriett Woods, president of the National Women's Political Caucus.

In 1992, the combination of sex-based anger resulting from the Clarence Thomas-Amelia F. Hill hearings, voter disgust with Washington politicians, and

new seats created by retirements and redistricting led to the election of 24 new women to the Senate and 49 new women to the House.

Kay Bailey Hutchison, Republican of Texas, was later elected to the Senate in a special election, bringing the total number of women in Congress to a record 55.

This year is different. There is no presidential election to bolster turnout, and fewer opportunities to run in districts in which there are no incumbents. Despite a rash of congressional retirements, as of last week there were 50 open House seats and 9 open Senate seats, compared to 91 open House seats and 8 open Senate seats two years ago.

The significance of open seats to women is underscored by 1992 electoral statistics: Twenty-two of the 24 women elected to the House did not have to face incumbents in the general election.

Now these same women are incumbents themselves, many of them Democrats, elected in marginally Democratic or Republican-leaning districts, who would have faced difficult re-election contests regardless of their sex.

"Women are definitely hurt by the fact that crime is the No. 1 issue," said Celinda Lake, a Democratic pollster, who is working for several women who are congressional and gubernatorial candidates.

"It's very hard for women to show toughness," she said. "I think women can get over that barrier, but it's one of the biggest barriers facing them."

Linda DiVall, a Republican pollster, said this trend largely affected Democrats.

"Liberal Democratic women in particular are perceived as not being tough on crime," she said.

Women must also confront a more cynical electorate this time around, according to some analysts.

"I think the mood of the electorate in '92 was different than in '94," said Ellen Malcolm, president of EMILY's List, a fund-raising network for Democratic women who support abortion rights.

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J. Clavell, Author of 'Shogun,' Dies at 69

The Associated Press
LONDON — James Clavell, author of "Shogun" and other best-selling books, has died in Switzerland after suffering a stroke. He was 69.

The Australian native, who lived in Switzerland, was the screenwriter of such popular movies as "The Great Escape," "To Sir, With Love" and the first version of "The Fly."

Mr. Clavell died Tuesday, said his publisher, Eric Major, of Hodder & Stoughton.

Mr. Clavell's novels about the Far East include "King Rat" and "Tai-Pan." Two other novels set in the Far East, "Shogun" and "Noble House," were made into television miniseries. His latest novel, "Gai-Jin," published last year, was also a best-seller.

"He was one of the great epic storytellers of our age," Mr. Major said. "A man who was deeply imbued in tradition, and also enormous fun to work with."

Explaining the popularity of "Shogun," Mr. Major said: "It took the Western mind into a completely different world. It was the first time that one began to understand the Japanese. This came from the period when he was incarcerated as a POW at Chang Yi prison in Singapore, as a young man in his early 20s."

Mr. Clavell was imprisoned by the Japanese at the camp during World War II, an experience that led to his first novel, "King Rat," in 1962.

EAST: Entrepreneurs Bring New Prosperity to Parts of Old East Germany

Continued from Page 1
recovery; in the East, there is an out-and-out boom, with 9 percent growth anticipated this year.

For the first time since reunification in 1990, per capita investment is now higher in Eastern Germany than in the West. In the past four years, roughly \$255 billion has been funneled into the East, more than half of it in construction. The service industry, too, is mushrooming; banks, for example, now employ 80,000 people in the East, double the number in 1990.

Public attitudes reflect the upswing. A poll of East Germans, published last month in Der Spiegel magazine, showed that 54 percent judged their own economic circumstances to be good or very good, up from 38 percent two years ago. Only 9 percent described their lot as bad or very bad, compared with 13 percent in 1992.

KOHL: Back on Top in the Polls, Chancellor Is Relishing the Campaign

Continued from Page 1
plex issues, but a series of political gaffes has cost him dearly.

When Mr. Kohl's candidate for the largely ceremonial presidency, Roman Herzog, was elected in May, Mr. Scharping protested in a manner that struck many voters as petulant and unstatesmanlike.

Most recently, he has allowed Social Democrats in the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt to form a minority government that relies on votes from the former Communist Party.

Mr. Kohl never misses a chance to remind voters that Social Democrats govern Saxony-Anhalt with tacit support from former Communists.

"We want no Communist influence in

As Eastern and Western economies have grown together, so have political allegiances. In 1992, pollsters found that only 45 percent of Easterners considered themselves German, while 54 percent still thought of themselves as East German. In the recent survey, however, 61 percent classified themselves as German and 36 percent as East German.

"We can assume that most of the rubble of socialism has been cleared away," Germany's economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, said recently. "Everything points to us achieving growth in Eastern Germany that will accelerate itself in the foreseeable future."

Not everything is rosy. In some areas, when job retraining, make-work programs and early retirement are added to the official unemployment figures, the jobless rate jumps to 30 percent.

this country!" he shouted into the microphones in Potsdam on Saturday night. "We are fighting to preserve this republic, and we are not going to allow it to be pushed to the left!"

By playing on the instinctive fear of radicalism, Mr. Kohl has shown he is close to the pulse of the electorate. He did so again by denouncing Mr. Scharping's proposal to impose speed limits on the autobahns.

Candidates Mix It Up
Mr. Kohl and Mr. Scharping exchanged insults Wednesday in a stormy and rare parliamentary showdown. The Associated Press reported from Bonn.

Mr. Scharping accused the chancellor of cowardice, slander and lying. Mr. Kohl

East German exports have nearly vanished, bringing in only \$8 billion last year and accounting for barely 2 percent of total German sales abroad.

Moreover, Eastern Germany remains afloat on a tide of money washing in from the West. Transfer payments this year alone will total \$115 billion, and the federal government recently announced that massive subsidies were likely to continue at least through 1996.

"A flourishing landscape for all of the East is still nowhere in sight," said Alexander Eickelpasch, an economist at a Berlin research institute, alluding to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's much-mocked 1990 campaign promise of imminent prosperity. "But there are small islands of flourishing landscapes scattered throughout the East."

said the Social Democrats were incompetent and too cozy with the reformed East German Communists.

Tuesday, Mr. Kohl's party used its parliamentary majority to make that day's session of the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, the final one before the Oct. 16 election.

Mr. Scharping said the chancellor had arranged the recess to avoid another debate with him. "You chicken out repeatedly," the Social Democrat said.

He asserted that Mr. Kohl has been making campaign promises — such as to increase some social benefits — that he will not keep. "You have five and a half weeks left," Mr. Scharping said, glowering at the chancellor. "We will give you no opportunity to keep quiet about your true intentions."

GORE: Meets Reynolds

Continued from Page 1

with Britain over the question of how to respond to the events in Belfast.

The relaxation of security operations may have made a difference to the people who live on Falls Road in Belfast, and it certainly lightened the mood of the city. But there was no suggestion yet that it included a strategic redeployment or a reduction in the number of troops in Northern Ireland, as demanded by Gerry Adams, the head of the IRA's political branch, Sinn Féin.

In this sense, the moves appeared to be a normal operational response rather than a clear political concession or sign of good faith from the British government. Martin McGuinness, the vice president of Sinn Féin, said Wednesday that raids and other acts were continuing against the IRA, which is still illegal.

Though there have been two provocations from terrorists belonging to Protestant paramilitary groups — the killing of a Catholic and the explosion of a bomb near Sinn Féin headquarters — the IRA has not responded with violence.

In the name of the Catholic minority in the Protestant-dominated province, the IRA wants to end British rule and join up with the Irish Republic to the south, where Catholics are in the majority. Most Protestants in Northern Ireland want it to remain part of the United Kingdom.

The extremists among the Protestants, known as loyalists,



Mr. Gore, left, with Mr. Reynolds in Shannon.

have long taken as their hero the Reverend Ian Paisley, head of the Democratic Unionist Party. On Tuesday, Mr. Paisley did not disappoint them.

He had insisted on a meeting with Mr. Major in London to read out a demand that the British not "surrender" to the IRA. Mr. Paisley has made Mr. Major's life more difficult by insisting, with little to go on, that the IRA cease-fire must have come from a back-room deal with London.

But barely had he stepped inside No. 10 Downing Street than he was virtually ejected. Mr. Major asked him several

times if he accepted his word. When Mr. Paisley refused to reply in the affirmative and insisted instead on reading his prepared text, the meeting was summarily ended.

Mr. Paisley returned to Belfast with a grudge intact. He said at a news conference that Mr. Major was acting like a dictator. No prime minister has the right to insist upon being believed before listening to a speaker, he said.

"This is what Hitler said," he added, "you are to believe me, or you will go to the gas chamber."

POPE: Canceling of Papal Visit to Sarajevo Underlines City's Shaky State

Continued from Page 1

Serbia to be eased, but the United States wants to act more cautiously.

On the military front, officials said that British and

French officers had argued vigorously that tougher enforcement of weapons-exclusion zones would involve NATO directly in the conflict.

With the largest military contingents in the UN Protection Force here, Britain and France have always been wary of increased NATO air strikes.

Those tensions are running high once again. President Bill Clinton's plan to press for ending the arms embargo to the Bosnian government after Oct. 15 has caused great unease in the contact group. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia is firmly opposed, and the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé,

said lifting the embargo would be "a grave error."

In general, France, Britain and Russia are much more ready to try to end the war by accommodating Serbia and the Bosnian Serbs than is the United States, which does not have ground troops in Bosnia.

Mr. Juppé said this week that the contact group should formally accept a confederation of the Bosnian Serbs and Bosnia, providing that Bosnia's international borders remain at least formally intact.

But one U.S. official said: "It is absolutely premature to talk about a Serbian confederation. First they have to accept the proposed map."

"The map," the proposal to reduce Serb-held lands to 49 percent, is utterly unacceptable to Bosnian Serbs. "The war will go on and we will get our Bosnian Serb state in two years," a Bosnian Serb official, Aleksa Buha, said this week.

Thus if Mr. Clinton ends the embargo on the Bosnian government, the contact group will certainly fall apart. Britain and France may also withdraw at least some troops.

U.S. officials say the best hope for continued cooperation may be an agreement on easing sanctions on Serbia, provided Mr. Milosevic accepts international monitors on the border.

CAIRO: Delegates Angered by Vatican's Stalling Tactics

Continued from Page 1

said that when the conference resumed its meeting on the text Wednesday morning, expecting to cement the consensus achieved Tuesday night, more than a dozen countries that had not spoken Tuesday raised objections. Among them were Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama and Malta, as well as Guam, a United States territory, according to people close to official delegations.

The issue had to be referred to a special committee charged with reporting back by Friday morning.

"These Latin American nations are trying to make the Vatican happy," said Miguel Trias, head of Colombia's largest government-backed family planning organization, Profamilia. "But in 2,000 years the Vatican has never been happy."

Alexander C. Sanger, the president of Planned Parenthood of New York City, said in an interview that the divergent

views of the Vatican and non-governmental groups from Catholic nations, some of which have seats on official delegations, demonstrated a split between the Vatican hierarchy and millions of lay Catholics.

"There are two churches," he said, "one where the hierarchy talks to the presidents of countries, and then there's the church of the people. The people are picking and choosing what parts of Catholicism they want to carry over to their personal lives."

Tourist Charged In Spanking Case

Reuters

LONDON, Ontario — A U.S. tourist has been charged with assault for spanking his 5-year-old daughter's bare bottom in a restaurant parking lot, police said.

Witnesses said the man, who had stopped for lunch with his family, pulled down the girl's

underwear, put her on the trunk of his car and spanked her with the palm of his hand at least eight times.

"One witness approached him and told him that she thought it was excessive," police Sergeant Jack Churney said. The man, from Warrenville, Illinois, was freed on bail.

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Overpopulation Has a Brief History

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The United Nations conference in Cairo is a reminder that concern about booming population increase is of comparatively recent origin.

Only in the 18th century did intellectuals, the most famous being Thomas Malthus, begin raising the prospect of people one day outstripping the Earth's resources.

But for most of history, mankind has been more concerned with increasing its numbers. War, plagues and high infant mortality ensured that populations grew slowly, despite high birth rates.

Some researchers estimate that, during the 750 years preceding the Industrial Revolution, the world's population hardly budged. According to George Moffett, the author of "Critical Masses: The Global Population Challenge," the world's population remained under 250 million throughout most of history, "capped by birth rates and death rates locked in a seemingly permanent equilibrium."

Now, more than 250 million people are added to the world's population every three years, and the billion people of Malthus's day have swelled to 5.6 billion. The population curve swung sharply

upwards with the Industrial Revolution, which broke the ancient link between land and population. Whether population growth has brought about an increase in food supplies, or whether the greater availability of food has increased the number of human beings is an old chicken-and-egg question.

The idea that mankind would outgrow its resources originated with the physiocrats, a French-led intellectual movement in the 18th century that maintained that wealth was defined by land. Since the amount of land is finite, the physiocrats argued, it would not be able to support an endlessly increasing number of people.

An opposing philosophy was known as mercantilism, which held that a large population was a form of wealth, making it possible to create bigger markets and armies.

Marxists adopted the mercantilist idea that population growth fosters economic growth. Karl Marx dismissed Malthus's warning as "a repulsive blasphemy against man and nature."

Although high-born ladies right back to ancient Egyptian times knew a thing or two about preventing unwanted babies, pregnancy was historically as inevitable as the weather for most women.

Queen Victoria lamented that "men never think, or at least seldom think, what a hard task it is for us women to go through childbirth very often."

The words "birth control" entered the language in 1914 with the American reformer Margaret Sanger. Effective contraception for the masses has been around only since the 1960s, with the development of the pill and intrauterine devices. Barrier methods such as the condom have been around much longer, but were seen primarily as a means of preventing disease, not pregnancy. Casanova in the 18th century was one of the first to boast that he used "assurance caps" to prevent impregnating his mistresses.

The development of artificial contraception brought with it oft-repeated condemnation from the Roman Catholic Church, which teaches that every sexual act must remain open to life. Saint Augustine set the tone in his "Marriage and Concupiscence," in which he condemned any attempt to avoid procreation.

But by the spirit of his age, Saint Augustine was expressing a lusty and liberal view against Gnostic preaching that all sex was evil, even within marriage. His views were taken largely from Roman Stoic teaching that procreation was the rational aim of marriage.

A Third World Focus on Sons Family Planning Loses Contest With Cultures

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

GOVINDPUR, India — Babita Kanwar, wife of a village milkman, mother of two daughters and one son, has an obsession: to continue having children until she produces a second son.

"I want to have two sons," said Mrs. Kanwar, a shy 21-year-old member of India's lowest caste, who was married at 15. "Only after that will I stop having children."

As the United Nations Conference on Population and Development meets in Cairo to work out an action plan to stabilize world population, it is up against the entrenched cultural fixation on sons in India and many other Third World countries.

"Sons are an insurance policy, unemployment policy, sickness policy and old-age pension all rolled into one," said Ashish Bose, at Jawaharal Nehru University's Population Research Center in New Delhi. "Indian families will not accept family planning until they have two sons."

Indian families depend on sons to work the fields to bring additional income to the family, to support it when parents become ill or disabled, and to provide financial aid for aging parents. This is particularly true of rural families in the poor northern states, where population growth is most acute and family size is almost double the national average of 3.6 children.

"The preference for sons is very strong," said Usha Vohra, until recently India's minister of health and family welfare. "It is predominant in agricultural areas. The desire for having five or six children so you have more sons to till the soil is very strong."

And perhaps even more important, most devout Hindu parents — both poor rural and educated urban — believe they cannot go to heaven unless they are cremated by a son when they die. Because the mortality rate is so high for infants and young people in India, most parents consider it essential to have two sons as additional insurance in the event one dies.

A 1991 survey of Indian couples by the New Delhi Operations Research Group found that 72 percent of rural couples polled said they wanted to have at least two sons. Among urban couples, the preference for more than one son was 53 percent. In absolute numbers, India's population is growing faster than any other country's.

The same tradition that places such a high priority on sons contributes to the low status accorded women. In the eyes of many parents, particularly the poor and illiterate, girls are seen as a burden, requiring a hefty investment of family finances to pay the dowry that is necessary to find her a husband.

After marriage, a woman moves into her mother-in-law's house to care for her husband's parents. In most cases, according to sociologists and scores of interviews with Indian women of all social strata, it is the mother-in-law, not the husband, who dictates the number of children a woman will bear.

To Fight AIDS, L.A. Supports Needle Swaps

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Saying that AIDS had reached epidemic proportions, Mayor Richard Riordan has declared a local state of emergency in an effort to sidestep state law and allow the distribution of clean needles to drug users to continue without police interference.

At the urging of the City Council, Mr. Riordan directed the city attorney and the police department on Tuesday to avoid investigations of the needle exchanges.

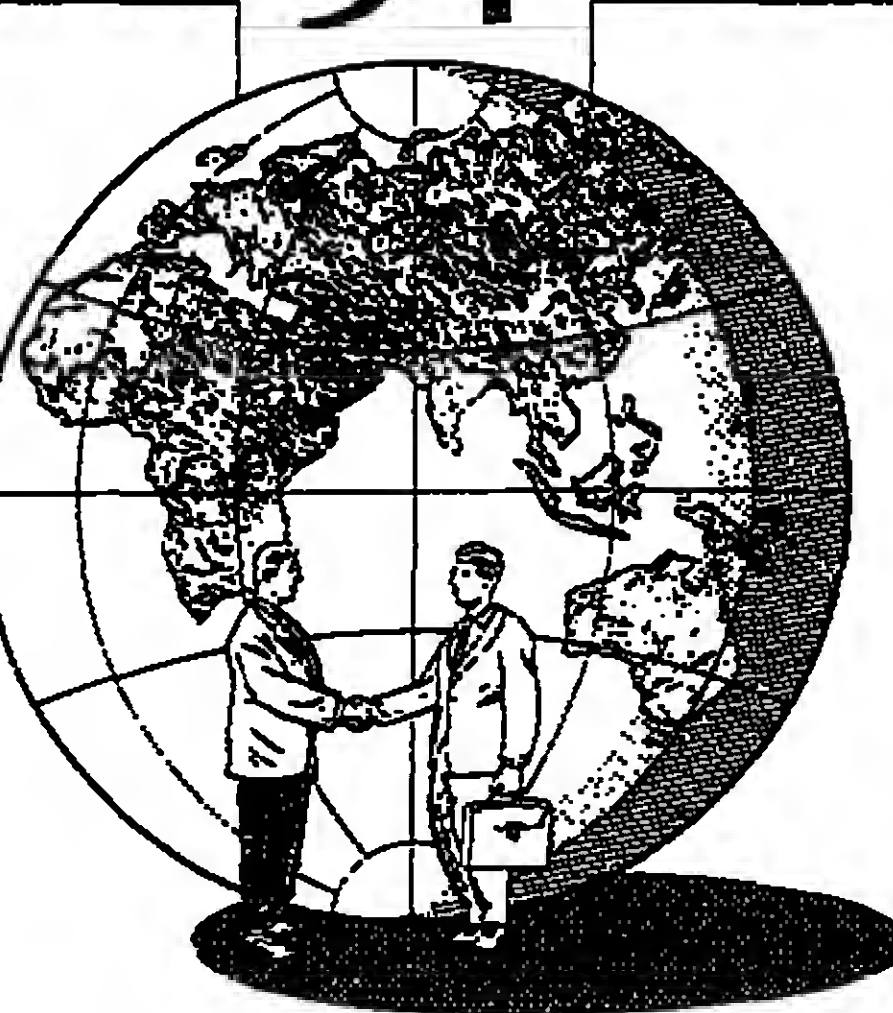
Needle exchanges, designed to reduce the transmission of the virus that causes AIDS through contaminated syringes, have had the tacit approval of many city officials.

The state legislature has twice voted to legalize the exchanges, but both measures were vetoed by California's governor, Pete Wilson.

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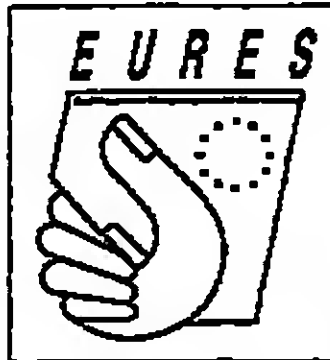
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New Russian Schooling

Talk about about starting school with a clean slate. The schoolchildren of Russia return to classes for the 1994-95 school year with textbooks rewritten to reflect the changes in their world. As reported by Washington Post correspondent Margaret Shapiro, the new books contain no Marxist/Leninist dogma, no Party-distorted history or hagiography; they offer in their place lots of introductory management and economics. It might seem a bit late to be purging the curriculum of Leninist doctrine, but cash is short for everything in Russia, and schoolbooks, however important, are a major endeavor.

In all the change-wracked countries of the once Soviet bloc, education has turned out to be one of the larger, gummiest problems. From the "wall in the head" that persists among Germans to the retreating needs of entire populations of lawyers and judges, intellectual change has proved no less daunting, and far less defined, than economic change. The difficulty of keeping the two realms even partially separate comes through in reports of the new schoolbooks, which are long on practical eco-

nomics and management — even, it is reported, at the grade school level, where the lessons of capitalism are instilled via cartoon characters.

Glasnost-watchers of the 1980s can probably still summon up the memory of that dramatic spring moment when Mikhail Gorbachev canceled university final exams because, so he said, the textbooks were all wrong. As with other dramatic moves, this one was less a concrete educational reform than a leader's way of making a point; and as with other apparent repudiations along the way, the degree to which it proves real below its surface symbolism was unclear and remains so now. Nor does Russian culture seem to have settled into a new orthodoxy or a new consensus stable enough to be comfortably enshrined in the educational system.

Textbooks usually represent some sort of conventional wisdom, but, as Americans have found, too, for that very reason they serve as convenient cultural battlegrounds. The big public revision may have been a hard step to take, but it can be only the first of many.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Over-Isolating Cuba

In the face of the growing crisis in Cuba, the Clinton administration has tightened restrictions on both financial transactions and travel to the island. Seeking to increase pressure on and strengthen the isolation of the Castro regime, new regulations published within the last 10 days curtail charter flights, forbid the sending of money to family members and restrict travel by relatives. These changes have personal implications for Cuban-Americans and their families. But in addition, the new rules make it more difficult for others engaged in information gathering and related activities to travel to Cuba. These changes will have a broader impact on Americans seeking to learn more about Cuba, to bring certain forms of American arts and culture to the island and to inform citizens in the United States about what is going on in that country.

Congress has traditionally viewed these new curtailed activities favorably and only this spring enacted a sense of Congress resolution urging that they should be exempt from the general embargo. In June, Secretary of State Warren Christopher assured Congress of the administration's understanding that "the free flow of ideas and information is also consistent with the maintenance and enforcement of economic embargoes." Yet the changes made at the end of last month move in the opposite direction.

Specifically, the old regulations granted general travel permission to persons who are traveling for the purpose of gathering news, or making news or docu-

mentary films. The new rules limit this general permission to journalists "regularly employed in that capacity by a news reporting organization." Filmmakers and freelance writers are no longer in this category. Professional researchers were also given blanket exemptions from embargo restrictions. Now they, too, must apply for permission on a case by case basis. While specific licenses had been available to permit travel "for purposes of public performances, public exhibitions or similar activities," such travel is now prohibited. And while specific licenses were available for people involved in "activities of recognized human rights organizations," permission can now be granted only to those "investigating human rights violations."

This tinkering with the law may seem inconsequential, but it is not. The whole thrust of the changes is to restrict just the kind of First Amendment activities that Congress has sought to protect. In practical terms, moving from general exemptions to case by case ones requires time, paperwork and delay — particularly now when government officials are swamped with family-related requests for exemptions — and places the applicants entirely at the mercy of government officials who can turn them down with no explanation. The regulations were hurriedly drawn and may now be seen by this government as overly restrictive. They should be changed so that the flow of information about Cuba can continue during the current crisis and beyond.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Treasures to Be Returned

Russian officials acknowledged blushing last year that whole warehouses of art treasures seized during World War II had been hidden away for decades. The great prizes included the so-called Treasure of Priam, unearthed by Heinrich Schliemann at Troy, and a stunning Gutenberg Bible, each calf-skin page illuminated with floral decorations. The Trojan gold was seized in Berlin by the Red Army, and the Bible carted from a book museum in Leipzig, once Germany's publishing capital.

As months passed, however, the blushing stopped, and President Boris Yeltsin's government found excuses for rebuffing German claims for restitution. Now the argument is taking a new turn. The lower house of the Russian Parliament is considering a law saying that wartime booty should be kept as reparations. This has been taken up as a holy cause by extreme nationalists. More surprisingly, the idea is supported by some academics and museum curators, who have come to view the objects as national property.

In reality, seizing war booty is not just a bad but a terrible idea. Doing so would dishonor treaties that Russia has signed, sow enduring ill will in countries with lawful title, and undermine Russia's own claims for restitution of czarist gold worth \$2 billion and various properties valued at \$10 billion, including mansions in Paris, an Orthodox monastery in Italy and land in Jerusalem.

Pilfering another country's art, through arms or imperial fiat, opens wounds that persist for generations, as in Greece's longstanding clamor for the Elgin Marbles. When American forces entered Germany in 1945 and came upon paintings and sculptures from Berlin museums stowed in salt mines, some in the White House and Treasury wanted to seize those treasures.

President Harry Truman instead ordered the return of the art — but only after 202 paintings were brought to the United States for a lavish traveling exhibition.

As freshly retold by Lynn Nicholas in "The Rape of Europe," even that provoked controversy, including a protest from the Soviet foreign minister. This was during the Nuremberg trials, in which Nazi plunder of other countries' art was treated as a war crime. In 1954, the wartime victors signed the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. It expressly stipulates that captured artworks "shall never be retained as war reparations."

The Soviet Union signed the convention, as it did a 1980 bilateral agreement with Germany calling for reciprocal return of all art treasures seized during World War II. Nevertheless, some Russians now say this is unfair because Soviet museums took good care of wartime trophies, while treasures taken by Nazi armies in the East either disappeared, like the celebrated Amber Room from Catherine's palace outside Leningrad, or were dispersed on the art market. This argument would have greater moral weight if Moscow had not for decades denied the very existence of quantities of precious objects, most of which have never been shown to the public.

It lacks logic or sense for blustering nationalists to condemn Boris Yeltsin for not doing enough to get back church properties in Western Europe, while at the same time crying "robbery" when German owners seek the rightful return of a Gutenberg Bible. Mr. Yeltsin has a glorious chance for a grand finale: a movable visual feast, a traveling show of all the hidden treasures that would conclude with a splendid homecoming.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

While Experts Bicker, Women Turn to Birth Control

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — When Tim Wirth, U.S. undersecretary of state for global affairs, first began to lay the Clinton administration's rhetorical groundwork for this week's global population conference in Cairo, the note he sounded seemed inspired. "Sustainable development cannot be realized without the full engagement and complete empowerment of women," he said in a speech in March.

Bypassing the contentious divisions of overpopulation vs. overconsumption, developed vs. developing nations, the rights of women could unite all in strategies for a world whose population has doubled in the last four decades and might triple by the end of the next century.

Unity, of course, is not what has come out of the coverage of Cairo so far. Much has been made of the conflict between the majority of nations represented there and an alliance of the Vatican and Islamic fundamentalists who oppose legal abortion and decry the secular modernism they find in the conference aims.

Too little has been made of the fact that this conflict is, in some measure, irrelevant. While experts bicker over whether the problem is population or

economic development, the battle to bring down the world's birthrate has already been joined, and by precisely those people styled by Mr. Wirth as the linchpin of the Cairo conference.

The world's women are increasingly moving to bring the birthrate down on a do-it-yourself basis. Not because of deforestation or famine per se, but because it is better for their children. Trying to divide their attention among four, trying to divide a small stock of food among six, many now embrace a standard of morality that emphasizes the quality of life they can provide over the quantity of children they can produce.

Consider, Cairo itself, where crowded apartment buildings are being raised ever skyward to accommodate more human beings in a city that can ill afford them. While Islamic orthodoxy has been on the rise in Egypt, so has the use of contraception. The average number of children an Egyptian woman will have has dropped from five in 1980 to 3.9 today.

In Brazil, with the world's largest Cath-

olic population, two-thirds of married women practice birth control. In 1970 the average family had close to six children; today the number is slightly over two.

The Catholic Church will not bend in its opposition to contraception, which means it has little more to contribute to this discussion than a cardiologist who does not believe in surgery could offer at a symposium on heart disease.

Vatican representatives have instead focused on the "demographic colonialism" and selfish individualism of developed nations. One cardinal recently waxed poetic — and paternalistic — about the "love of life" among the poor, as though raising children in squalor should be counted as a great blessing.

None of that obviates this bedrock fact: millions of women simply want fewer children at greater intervals. A study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute of women in sub-Saharan Africa, for example, showed that as many as half in some countries reported that they did not want their most recent pregnancy at that time or at all.

The Vatican has engineered shameful alliances for the Cairo conference, sending emissaries to both Libya and Iran in

its pursuit of at-any-and-all-costs opposition to legal abortion. It is an opposition that seems grounded in the belief that illegal equals nonexistent, a belief belied by the evidence.

Brazil serves again as a model. The Church has lobbied hard to keep abortion illegal there, yet as many illegal abortions are performed in Brazil as legal ones in the United States.

The difference? Only 10,000 American women are hospitalized for complications of abortion each year, while in Brazil the number is 400,000. It is hard to find the greater good in that statistic.

The Cairo conference is not a colloquy about abortion, much as these few orthodox religious leaders have tried to make it so. It is about a complicated web of education and employment, consumption and poverty, development and health care.

It is also about whether governments will follow where women have so clearly led them, toward safe, simple and reliable choices in family planning. While Cairo crackles with conflict, in the homes of the world the orthodoxies have been duly heard, and roundly ignored.

The New York Times.

Spread the West Eastward, Putting Germany in a United Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Russian army has marched out of Berlin with panache, taking with it the Cold War — and leaving Germany with its historical problem: that it lies in the center of Europe.

A German official said recently that the goal of German policy today is that the country never again finds itself "with the West on our western border and the East on our eastern border."

What Germany wants, he said, is to have the West on its eastern border as well.

That is the reason Germany has been so anxious to bring Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia into the European Union and other Western institutions.

This German preoccupation with the East has been interpreted by the suspicious as an attempt to re-establish the national zone of influence that Germany possessed before the war in Eastern Europe. It is a mistaken interpretation. This is Germany's effort to escape the dangerous ambiguities created by Germany's geographical position and its history.

The critics would be better advised to promote a greater involvement in Eastern Europe by the other West Europeans and by the United States. The political tendency has been in the other direction.

The United States blocked bringing the East European states into a close relationship with NATO and opposed any formal extension of NATO guarantees to existing state frontiers in Eastern Europe, a measure which could have provided a fundamental guarantee of stability to the region.

The United States has wanted to settle the Central European problem by way of Russia, seeing in Russia's stability and democratization a guarantee for the states that live between Russia and Germany. It has mistakenly seen one policy as excluding the other. It has assumed that Western interest in Eastern Europe would be taken by Moscow as hostile.

France and Britain have been reluctant or laggard in attempting to re-establish their own influence in East-Central and Eastern Europe. This has tended to leave the Germans uncomfortably alone in the field.

Partly responsible for this has been the crisis currently experienced by the European Union itself, a result of the negative popular reaction provoked by the Maastricht treaty on further European integration.

French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said a few days ago that Europe's future is one of concentric circles, the inner one incorporating the original Six, with France and Germany at the core, surrounded by the less committed Europeans, such as the British, Danes and other Scandinavians, with outer circles made up of the present candidates for membership, including Eastern Europe. This un-

doubtedly is a realistic appraisal of the existing situation, but it leaves Germany with the East on its eastern border, not the West, and it leaves Russia out.

Henry Kissinger has rightly observed that the great challenge after any war, cold or otherwise, is to reintegrate the defeated into the international system. When they are excluded from the system, they are given a motive to subvert it. This is plainly apparent from what happened after World War I, when the Germans suffered ostracism and indemnities, provoking that sense of injustice and bitter nationalism which Hitler exploited.

With Russia, after its Cold War defeat, the need for constructive reintegration has generally been recognized. This has motivated Washington's policy, Russia, for all of its internal difficulties, has reciprocated with a constructive

and conciliatory policy, including these troop withdrawals from Germany and the Baltic states.

The Baltic problem has, of course, been complicated not only by the strategic sensitivity of the region but by the fact that since Stalin annexed the Baltic states, a great many Russians have willingly or unwillingly been settled there, and most do not want to go back to the chaotic conditions that prevail in Russia itself. However, 50 years of Russian military occupation ended in Estonia and Latvia on Aug. 31. It ended in Lithuania last year. The status of the Russian nationals in the Baltic states remains unsettled, but, given the severity of the problem and the emotions at work, the situation today is a great deal better than it might be.

The future of the rest of what used to be the U.S.S.R., or the czarist empire, is unsettled, the successor nations all very shaky as autonomous states and econo-

mies. The Baltic nations are in very good condition by comparison with Ukraine. The risk in the future comes much more from this national fragility in the successor states than from a putative revival of Russian imperialism. A reassociation of some of these nations with Russia may be inevitable.

People have spent so long thinking in Cold War terms that they are inclined to see these changing circumstances as reinventing Europe's division in the guise of Russian empire or a threatening "strategic partnership" among the ex-Soviet states. But the essential fact today is that Europe has been undivided but is not yet united.

The West's great interest is to perpetuate an impartial cooperation across Europe to Russia so as to avoid Europe's redivision into an East and a West, leaving Germany in the middle.

International Herald Tribune.
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Phase Out the Cuba Embargo and Phase In Democracy

By Stephen S. Rosenfield

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration may yet stumble to a success in dealing with Cuba. The problem isn't that hard, and Fidel Castro is helping in his fashion.

The first requirement of policy is to keep faith with refugees fleeing communism. This was a standard Cold War policy — and the right one for a country that speaks for liberty. It brought a million Cubans to Miami over a period of 30 years. The end of the Cold War was bound to dim the urgency of rescue and to give a sharper profile to, for instance, Florida's carrying capacity. But in Cuba the Cold War survives in the form of an anomalous and discredited but still live Communist tyranny. This imposes a continuing obligation on the United States to care for Cuban refugees.

Not gracefully but effectively, President Bill Clinton is meeting this obligation by offering Cuban refugees "safe haven" in Guantanamo. Safe haven is denigrated in some quarters as an immoral reversal of the traditional automatic asylum. But the recipients of safe haven are not being thrown back to Cuba, and they are living under an American flag. It is an adequate expedient to buy a bit of time.

The question is how to use that time. Here Mr. Clinton has had difficulty in moving past mindless nationalist assertions to the effect that "Castro will not be allowed to dictate American immigration policies."

Someone should have told him that Mr. Castro, by generating refugees in the first place through repression and by his openings and closings of the emigration tap, has been dictating U.S. immigration policies practically since his revolution took power in 1959. Until Soviet communism

went under, most Americans regarded the flow as a burden that they were proud to sustain. But never mind. Mr. Castro is saving Mr. Clinton from his slogans by offering to negotiate out emigration. This is the focus of the talks that opened in New York on Thursday. A deal sits waiting to be confirmed. Cuba would discreetly pen up the illegals who are now setting out dangerously on rafts to Florida. The United States would agree to increase numbers of legal.

There is a strained quality to Mr. Clinton's approach to Havana. Even as he enters talks that offer a promise of personal relief to some thousands of Cubans, he tightens the embargo pressures that inflict further suffering on some millions of Cubans. This is an inconsistency and, considering the human costs, a pity.

It is due, as far as anyone can tell, to Mr. Clinton's kowtowing to the Cuban emigration's right wing, a faction he started courting during his campaign for the White House. Cuba, of course, is no longer any sort of security threat.

In any event, the talks begun in New York are eventually more likely to go Mr. Castro's way into broad political discussions than to stay tightly focused on technical emigration matters, as Mr. Clinton says he prefers. This seems to be the logic of events. Mr. Castro seems to understand it better than Mr. Clinton does.

Mr. Castro is not out to embrace the United States and its ways. Better than anyone, however, he understands that his regime is failing now that Moscow no longer supports it. This is what has led him to take the huge risk of starting to bargain for a lifting of the American embargo. His release of some of his citizens to the rafts put one of his few still available cards in play.

Strangely, Mr. Clinton evidently fears that Mr. Castro will out-

smart him in political talks and that the Cuban leader will end up replacing Soviet subsidies with American subsidies for his otherwise sinking enterprise. Some of Mr. Clinton's domestic critics share this apprehension.

But almost everyone else realizes that there is a second, broadly political deal that Mr. Clinton is in a position to offer. The United States would phase out the embargo. Cuba would introduce democratic elections. End of the Cuba problem.

Why would Mr. Castro accept an approach that puts him on the slippery slope of negotiations that may cost him power? There is a whole industry of people who try to get inside his head. Some believe him to be obsessed if not by power then by rage at the United States, and hence an unlikely candidate for a political compromise.

But having come this far, how can an American president shy away from supporting a plan that satisfies the two fundamental considerations of American democratic principle and Cuban national pride?

The Clinton administration regularly asserts that it favors a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba. But its actual policy of unremitting pressure and isolation shows a giant of the old American premise that in the right circumstances the Cuban people will revolt and throw Mr. Castro out.

This is the belief that led President John Kennedy to launch a disastrous invasion by Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs in 1961. No invasion is imaginable now. But a trace of an underlying American resentment at an upstart Cuba may remain from the earlier period of American colonial hegemony.

The trace is faint to Americans, but perhaps not so faint to some number of Cubans whose nationalism Mr. Castro shrewdly stirs. With respect, the United States can steal that card.

The Washington Post.

Time to Fix the American Jury System

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Can a creaking jury system survive the deadly modern combination of celebrity murder trials, intrusive media and arrogant, acquisitive trial lawyers? That question is raised by two California trials that should change the way Americans think about American justice.

The Simpson and Menendez trials turn a harsh spotlight on America's system of justice, the question of guilt and innocence, and of punishment by prison term, death or monetary damages, to 12 ordinary citizens allegedly chosen at random as a cross section of the community.

That system is not the envy of the rest of the world, as many Americans seem to think. And these two murder cases help explain why.

Few other countries have dared try such a populist approach to the law. Countries as diverse as Japan and India have tried citizen juries and quickly dropped them. Even Britain, which bequeathed the jury system to the American colonies, has turned away from it. Today only 1 percent of civil trials and 5 percent of criminal hearings are heard by juries in Britain.

America's commitment to the jury system has to do with democracy more than with any pretense of a jury's infallibility. Alexis de Tocqueville observed in the 19th century: "By obliging men to turn their attention to other affairs than their own, it rubs off that private selfishness which is the rust of society." Entrusting the final say about a citizen's fate to his or her peers was a strong counterweight to government abuse.

But the society Tocqueville analyzed did not have to cope with tabloid television. Public relations agencies working for accused murderers and alleged

child molesters were not part of the frontier he surveyed. Nor were "jury consultants" who use marketing skills, opinion polling and psychological profiling to stack juries in their clients' favor.

While the lawyers' ability to manipulate the system against itself grows exponentially as the 20th century ends, the jury remains straggled in rural habits of the 19th century. This is shown in unsettling detail in a new book, "The Jury," by Stephen J. Adler, a New York-based legal journalist.

Mr. Adler details how unrepresentative juries have become as trials get longer and more complex. Few jurisdictions bother to make citizens honor jury summons today. More affluent, better educated citizens who do show up can often wangle a work-related exemption. Lawyers use preemptory challenges to knock out remaining potential jurors who might not go along with their elaborate strategies.

The technology of modern communications gives defense lawyers unprecedented access to potential jurors and unprecedented opportunities to identify and manipulate the emotions of jurors or, if all else fails, to overwhelm the jury with technical details and confusing, irrelevant information.

And Mr. Adler writes persuasively, judges rarely help jurors understand legal procedure or the substance of the cases they hear. Serving on a jury today is like watching a baseball game and being told the rules only after it is over.

But it is the defense lawyers who attract most of Mr. Adler's attention. To understand what the lawyers for O.J. Simpson, and for Lyle and Erik Menen-

dez, are attempting to accomplish for their clients as jury selection and the trials proceed, keep Mr. Adler's book handy. While he does not write directly about either case, he tells you how we got to this seeming dead end in criminal justice, and what can be done about it.

Despite the admissions by the Menendez brothers that they gunned down their parents and then went on a shopping spree with their inheritance, a jury refused to convict them last winter. A mistrial was declared, largely because of what Elizabeth Hardwick, writing recently in *The New York Review of Books*, calls "the very useful claims of sexual abuse and self-defense" that the brothers' defense attorneys and their expert witnesses quickly "organized or scripted" as the trial approached.

Mr. Simpson's team of attorneys, publicists and experts use his millions to stage a heavy publicity blitz to script an alternative narrative to the one presented by the prosecution. Acquittal in the face of the evidence gathered so far is likely to heighten public cynicism about the functioning of the modern jury system, and thus about American justice as a whole.

The system can be made to perform better by eliminating preemptory challenges altogether (as Mr. Adler says the Supreme Court may do), broadening the jury pool by abolishing most juror claims for exclusion, and helping those jurors who are chosen. They should be allowed to take notes, for example, and to ask direct questions through the judge. And jurors should be told in clear detail what they are about to hear, and do.

That is Mr. Adler's argument for reform. Let us hope he is right, and that it gets done.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Royal Pretensions

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] The throne of France is vacant, but it seems to be in good quarters at the *garde-meuble* in Paris, where it has been stored away for twenty-four years. Nevertheless, there are plenty of pretenders who cast their eyes on it from afar. The latest addition to the crowd is one of the Spanish Bourbons, who has just put himself forward as a candidate for the throne on his own authority, and has dubbed himself Duke of Anjou — a title which belongs to the head of the house, the grandson of Louis XIV.

1919: Clocks on Strike

PARIS — Public clocks in Paris, never excellent timekeepers at the best, went out of commission for the most part with the war. Of late, efforts seemed to be made

to start them going again, but the clocks now seem to have caught the spirit of the times and to have gone on strike. Not the kind of striking that clocks are supposed to do, but the kind which some of the music-hall employees started and in which the taxi-drivers engaged recently during the luncheon hour.

1944: Japanese POWs

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] More than 900 Japanese prisoners of war, arming themselves with baseball bats and mess knives, made a mass escape attempt at a prison camp in Australia last month, and 231 were killed or committed suicide and 108 were wounded. Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia announced today [Sept. 7] in a statement made public by the Australian Minister at Washington, Sir John Dixon.

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OPINION

Liberals Need to Reclaim Liberty

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — There is a sentimental quality to the celebrations of organized labor that take place every year around this time in America. But all the Labor Day talk about the glorious victories wrought by worker solidarity seems a trifle antique when only one private-sector worker in eight actually belongs to a union.

The difficulties faced by trade unionism and its traditional ally, American liberalism, are frequently attributed by their friends to broad trends over which neither union leaders nor liberals had much con-

rol. There is, above all, the increasingly powerful force of a fierce and highly competitive individualism on the American imagination.

More prosaically, a lot fewer people are working in factories and on assembly lines. These were the great spawning grounds for union activity because the solidarity preached by labor's organizers made a lot of sense to people who really did feel that they were treated as removable parts of a large machine.

There is also the "We're the victims of our own success" argument. The very fact that unions and liberals have managed to spread prosperity around has encouraged a lot of people to decide that solidarity, unions and the welfare state are all bunk.

There is truth in all of this, particularly the troubles that unions face because of the decline of factory work. But these explanations may also be a bit too comforting.

Competitive individualism, for example, has always been a powerful force in the United States. Much in evidence in the speeches of Abraham Lincoln, it can hardly be seen as a creation of the 1980s.

Similarly, a lot of people still think they are treated as cogs in someone else's machine, but are less likely than in the past to turn to unions or liberals for relief.

And while there is a lot of prosperity about, there is also a good deal of anger bred by economic insecurity. But angry people these days are just as likely to listen to Rush Limbaugh or vote for Ross Perot as to pick up a union card or support a liberal.

There is an alternative explanation for the troubles confronted by

unions and liberals that may help to explain why so much of that popular unrest gets funneled through movements of the right. The real problem for liberals and labor is that many of their leaders have let Americans forget that their whole reason for existing is not to create bureaucracies, enhance government power, inhibit change in the marketplace or redistribute somebody else's money.

Rather, both the unions and the liberalism of the Progressive Era and the New Deal arose to defend the autonomy of individuals and to enhance their capacity for self-reliance.

Before the rise of the factory, a large proportion of Americans worked for themselves, owning their own tools and their own shops or farms. The factory and the assembly line engendered protest not because workers were against the free market but because they objected to the loss of autonomy, personal freedom and dignity that they saw working for wages, for others, as entailing.

Unions were, of course, always interested in improving wages and working conditions. But, most important, they were about restoring some semblance of control and civic equality to the average worker.

Liberals, for their part, have come to be associated primarily with the creation of the "welfare state" — including good and popular programs such as Social Security and Medicare. But the liberalism of the Progressives and the New Deal was primarily an effort to use the power of government to enhance the liberty of those who felt powerless before large new economic institutions and the terrifyingly strange conditions of the Great Depression.

Franklin Roosevelt, it should be recalled, did not require workers to join unions. He simply signed the Wagner Act, which set up rules under which workers could organize themselves voluntarily. He did not have government take over the farms. He established a price system aimed at keeping farmers in business. The point was to use government to help workers be self-reliant.

By accepting a rhetoric that emphasizes security, state-fostered "compassion" and redistribution, liberals have ceded the rhetorical high ground to conservatives.

The conservatives now are the ones who talk incessantly about liberty, opportunity and personal responsibility. Liberals and trade unionists are cast — and sometimes cast themselves — as the friends of bureaucracy, restriction and rigidity.

They ought to take this as a terrible slander, since their movement historically looked to collective action and

government intervention not as ends in themselves but as a means to enhance the range of choices available to individuals and communities.

One of the most devastating comments about the failed campaign for President Bill Clinton's health plan came from a union official who fought hard for the proposal. He said that audiences were shocked to learn that one of the central features of the Clinton plan required employers to offer their workers a choice among at least three health plans.

For the many workers whose employers offer only one plan, this was a huge selling point. What astounded this supporter of the Clinton plan was how little use the administration made of the liberating aspects of its design to counter charges that Mr. Clinton wanted to restrict personal freedom.

In the case of health care, it would appear that liberals became so obsessed with arguing for compassion, intelligent central planning and distributive justice that they failed to deal with the central concern of so many Americans: the freedom to decide how to care for themselves and their children.

There is a lesson here. If liberals and trade unionists let conservatives paint themselves as the only true allies of personal liberty, accountability and self-reliance, the liberal side will continue to lose.

The Washington Post.

Urban Apocalypse or Improved Public Space

By Neal R. Peirce

WASHINGTON — A quarter-century from now, what will urban America be like? Ravaged wastelands? Or supportive, progressive communities with parks and children at play? Little noticed amid summer 1994's political rancor, the season has produced two disparate, compelling visions of where the country may be headed.

One was penned by Robert Guskind, in National Journal's 25th anniversary issue.

MEANWHILE

Looking speculatively forward to 2016, Mr. Guskind contemplated "An Urban Nightmare Come True?"

The alternative vision comes from the San Francisco-based Trust for Public Land, a conservation group that has traditionally worked quietly to preserve key pieces of scenic or historic lands, rural and urban. Now the trust is going public with a dramatic, nationwide "Green Cities Initiative."

Outside of science fiction, it would be tough to equal Mr. Guskind's apocalyptic view of America's urban fate. In 2016, inner-city youth are supporting, with guerrilla tactics reminiscent of the Palestinian uprising, a gang of former drug dealers and users calling themselves the Homeland, led by an African-American nationalist named Brother Khalid. The Homeland stages robberies and shooting sprees in affluent neighborhoods. It uses the proceeds to finance housing, schools and social programs in ghettos where young black males suffer 90 percent unemployment and 95 percent of them

have been arrested and served time in jail.

After a massive 1993 urban uprising that claimed more than 1,000 lives nationwide, Washington formed an Urban Defense Force that has been expanded to a million troops patrolling "urban military zones" in more than 100 afflicted cities and suburbs coast to coast. A sprawling federal penal colony in the Arizona desert holds a million prisoners, many sentenced by federal urban tribunals. Congress has just voted to expand the colony's capacity to 3 million.

There has been wholesale abandonment of such places as Gary, Indiana, and East St. Louis, Illinois. Municipal bankruptcies are running rampant. In principal cities, office buildings in the centers are ringed by heavily armed private guards, and employees enter through parking garages or mazes of tunnels.

To compare that chilling prognosis with the proposal of the Trust for Public Land may seem a mismatch. The trust is simply saying that if citizens want to combat urban crime, they must provide recreational space and supervision for young people in poor neighborhoods. But given the demagoguery of crime bill opponents in deriding midnight basketball, or almost any social investment to prevent crime, the case for prevention needs an eloquent exposition. The trust's document — titled "Healing America's Cities: Why We Must Invest in Urban Parks" — does that.

Public open spaces in cities nationwide, the trust discovered in a survey last year, are deteriorating — budgetary orphans when city finances get tight. Urban parklands for sports, socializing and fresh air are general inadequate and overcrowded. Yet from Phoenix to Newark, Tampa to Philadelphia, the trust cites neighborhoods where crime has dropped when recreation programs were expanded. It quotes Newark's mayor, Sharpe James: "We are going to recreate or we are going to incarcerate. The choice is ours."

The trust says it will try to leverage government, private and foundation outlays of \$2.5 billion to make up for some of the urban parkland deficiencies of the past quarter century. If governments and citizens respond, one can imagine city parks flourishing as they did a century ago, when such great landscape architects as Frederick Law Olmsted were at work and parks were the objects of civic pride and opportunities for divergent classes to mix.

This one organization's voluntary program is emblematic of the new effort that all of American society needs to make, on every front from schools to family care to housing, to pull inner cities back from the brink and avert the social catastrophe now building.

The naysayers may deride all crime prevention outlays as "social pork." Of course, dollars have to be spent prudently and thoughtfully. From welfare to public housing, many of the country's systems cry out for reform. But to withdraw, to spurn the park and recreation, housing, health care and job education needs of inner cities and troubled older suburbs, is to invite the urban apocalypse. The Trust for Public Land shows that there is another way to go.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Regarding the editorial "From Rwanda to Cairo" (Aug. 26):

It is not only the poor countries that should be reducing birthrates. High rates may be seen as beneficial to rich countries, but only under an accounting system that treats natural resources as inexhaustible and ignores pollution and other damage to Earth. Alternative technologies can help, but we must learn to use and pollute a great deal less and keep our numbers down.

M. SCHNEIDER,
Penzance, England.

Portable-Phone Pollution

Regarding "Forced to Listen In" (Observer, Aug. 31) by Russell Baker:

Mr. Baker asks: What do you do about the guy who takes the last available seat on the commuter train, beside you, pulls a phone out of his dispatch case and does business for the next hour, eight inches from your ear?

It has happened to me: maybe it was the same guy. He boarded exactly as described, just as I was

settling comfortably into my newspaper, and proceeded to give orders, instructions, dressing downs, etc. His voice was not faint, and I knew my journey home was not going to be a happy one.

I had to do something, so extracting a legal pad from my briefcase I stared at him as he spoke and ostentatiously noted down everything he said in as clear and large a hand as I could muster. After a while he noticed.

"Hey, what are you doing?"

"I'm taking notes," I said.

"That's interesting stuff."

"That's confidential," he said.

"Oh, I thought it was for everybody," I pointed to a guy using a laptop computer a few rows away.

"See? I think he's taking notes, too."

He gathered his belongings and continued his conversations in the corridor near the toilet. I chortled quietly all the way home.

FRANK STREICH,
London.

phone and become the party at the other end, complete with accent. It works every time, especially in tightly packed compartments. He has nowhere else to go.

NORMAN SANDERS,
Drammen, Norway.

Diana and the Bulls

Regarding "I Search for Diana of Ephesus" (Learner, Aug. 26):

The writer tells us that the noted Ephesian Diana may have been misinterpreted, that what have been taken as multiple rows of breasts on the statue are actually bulls' testicles, according to the classicist Gerard Seitel. She adds that "the steer" and its testicles were symbolic of fruitfulness. From what we know about steers, this seems unlikely.

JON WINROTH,
Saint-Quentin-les-Trois, France.

'Gratuitous Mud'

Regarding "A Militant Whose Mission for Peace Will Continue" (Meanwhile, Sept. 2):

In the course of praising Linus Pauling, Colman McCarthy throws gratuitous mud on American physicians. Far from being a part of his "scientific life," his advocacy of vitamin C as a cold-stopper was pure mythology, not based on any scientific observations. Very few physicians are "behind to drug companies."

Furthermore, Mr. Pauling's "battles for peace" were not advanced by his very-left position, which earned him the Soviet Union's Lenin Prize. Mr. Pauling's merits as a chemist are beyond discussion, but his peacemaking and medical proposals should be taken with quite a few grains of salt.

WILLIAM KONIGSBERGER,
Geneva.

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MONEY SHOW '94

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The "MONEY SHOW" will be organized in the Attica Intercontinental Hotel. Its core will be the Multi-conference, to be held in the specially modified three-part Ballroom. The about 60 speakers, as well as all the participants of the Conventions, are selected from the sector of the money and investment markets. The subjects of the Multi-conference are divided into 12 independent categories (detailed information is available on request). The lower two floors of the Hotel are organized as Offices-Pavilions of the exhibitors, to allow for independent contacts and negotiations. This is most important and differentiates the "MONEY SHOW" from other simple presentations, rendering it both creative and effective.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

A System To Guide The Blind

Obstacles 'Talk' In Landscape of Virtual Reality

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The other day Dr. Reginald Golledge, who is blind, took a stroll through the campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara. As Dr. Golledge walked along, places and impediments in his path seemed to call out their names to him — "library here, library here," "bench here, bench here" — guiding him through a Disneyesque landscape of talking objects.

Dr. Golledge, a geographer at the university, was testing a prototype navigation system for the blind that announced the whereabouts of objects through headphones mounted to a computer in his backpack, creating a virtual-reality landscape.

The information came not from some miniature radar but from the signals broadcast by the military's network of global positioning satellites. One day, its developers hope, miniaturized versions of this navigation device, which now weighs 28 pounds (about 13 kilograms), will help the blind navigate unfamiliar neighborhoods.

"With this system you don't need to know a thing in advance about where you're going," said Dr. Roberta Klatzky, a psychologist at Carnegie-Mellon University who is working with Dr. Golledge to develop the navigating device, which is used in conjunction with either a cane or a guide dog. "Blind people can find their way through totally unfamiliar terrain."

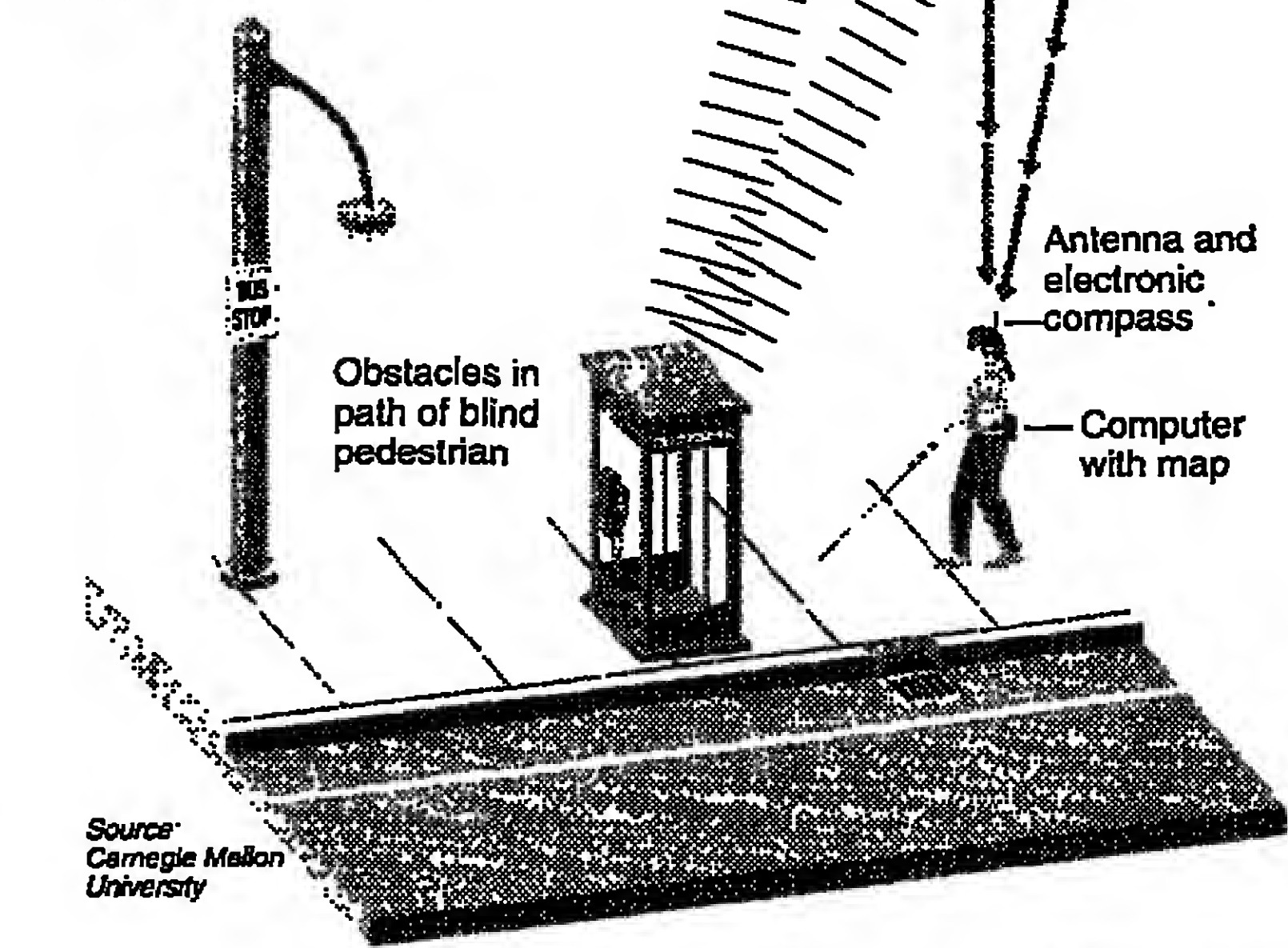
The "personal navigation system," as it is being called, promises to expand blind people's horizons to unfamiliar streets and neighborhoods. Seeing Eye dogs, by contrast, rely on their owners for cues to tell them where to go.

"This system will potentially improve tremendously the freedom of movement blind people have," said Dr. Michael Oberdorfer, branch chief of the Visual Processing Program at the National Eye Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, which is financing the research. "A blind person could walk down the street and know not just that he was at 80th and Broadway, but what stores are around, and that Zabar's delicatessen was up ahead."

The developers estimate that everyday use of such devices is at least a decade away, but as other technologies have shown, advances can come much more quickly. Simpler devices, like eyeglasses

Talking Maps

Signals from Global Positioning System satellites are relayed to antenna and coordinated with computerized Geographic Information System map of immediate environment. Blind person hears obstacles identify themselves with recognizable sounds or words. Electronic compass indicates head position, so computer knows what sounds to send to each ear.



Source: Carnegie Mellon University

John Papas/The New York Times

using sonar signals to warn of looming obstacles, are much closer to market.

[The Japanese electronics maker NEC Corp. says it has installed a system in Vaxjo, Sweden, that allows the blind to navigate streets using a cane fitted with magnetic sensors, Bloomberg reported from Tokyo. The cane vibrates when it touches pieces of magnetic iron embedded in pavement.]

THE navigation system uses signals from a satellite-linked positioning device and a computerized map to create a "virtual acoustic display," a kind of talking map in which large objects seem to announce themselves in the headphones with the precise timing and loudness that would be the case if the objects were actually making a sound.

This allows the blind person to sense immediately their distance and direction and use that information for guidance. While no one knows whether it's because blind people tend to develop a sharper sense of hearing, those who have tried the system say they quickly adapt to locating an object through the sounds.

"One of the crucial features of this system is that it takes advantage of sensory psychophysics — how the brain interprets signals from outside to make a map of your surroundings so you can navigate," Dr. Oberdorfer said.

The device relies on a triangulation of signals from four to eight Global Positioning System satellites to find the person's precise location. That information is transmitted to the computer, which contains the map. An electronic compass on the person's head tells the computer the exact position of the ears, so that it can then send messages calibrated to mimic a voice from the location of the object.

On a walk through the campus at the University of California at Santa Barbara, for instance, a simple version of the system might simulate a steady sound that would get louder as Dr. Golledge approached.

The developers are testing different messages, like "library is 30 feet ahead, 20 feet ahead, 10 feet ahead," or compass readings, like "library is at 30 degrees," to see which work best. A more sophisticated version, narrates a journey down the street in terms of the main landmarks being passed. "You'd hear 'I'm the library, I'm the library,' coming from the direction of the library, and it would alternate with other landmarks calling their name, like 'art museum here, art museum here,' to orient you," Dr. Klatzky said. "Then as you reached the building you're going to, it would tell you, 'entrance here, entrance here,' coming from the right direction."

What Made the Pterosaur Fly?

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Disagreement over the wing structure of extinct flying reptiles has led to a lacerating scientific debate between paleontologists.

Important issues, including the precise relationships between dinosaurs, pterosaurs and birds, could eventually be affected by the debate. But for the moment, attention centers on the fossil remnant of a single reptile about the size of a crow that flew over what is now Kazakhstan 156 million years ago.

Given the erroneous scientific name *Sordes pilosus*, meaning "hairy evil spirit," this little pterosaur had a pointed beak lined with needle-sharp teeth, and a long, flexible tail that may have helped it maneuver.

Paleontologists no longer believe that *Sordes pilosus* had hair, but its original name has stuck. The creature had long, membranous wings, in which an elongated string of bones equivalent to those in the fourth finger of a human hand served as the supporting structure.

The latest volley in the debate over pterosaur wings was fired in a report in the British journal *Nature*. The article argued

that pterosaurs, flying reptiles that were contemporaries (and relatives) of the dinosaurs, had fleshy membranes extending from their wing tips along their bodies all the way to their hind feet. The authors said a membrane extension, called a uropatagium, bridged the space between the animal's ankles, giving it a dive brake or flap useful for maneuvering in low-speed flight, but severely hampering the pterosaur's locomotion on the ground.

The authors of the study, Dr. David M. Unwin and Dr. Natasha N. Bakhurina, paleontologists at the University of Bristol, England, said the fossil evidence suggested that pterosaurs were agile flyers, but as ungainly as grounded bats when crawling.

The scientists concluded that all pterosaurs, not only the small *Sordes pilosus*, probably had much more extensive wing membranes than those depicted in traditional restorations of these animals.

The *Sordes pilosus* Dr. Unwin and Dr. Bakhurina studied was excavated in the 1960s from a rich Jurassic period fossil bed near Karatau, Kazakhstan, by Soviet paleontologists. The stone in this deposit is very fine-grained, and the details of fossils embedded in it, even the outlines of fleshy membranes, have been superbly preserved.

An opposing interpretation of pterosaur

wing structure has long been argued by Dr. Kevin Padian of the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Padian believes that pterosaurs had walking gaits like those of modern birds, and that their hind legs were unencumbered by linkage to wing membranes.

DR. Padian believes that the hind limbs of pterosaurs more closely resemble those of birds and dinosaurs than they do those of bats, and that since birds walk erect on two feet, pterosaurs did, too. For one thing, he said, the top of a pterosaur femur, or thigh bone, is set off at an angle of 90 degrees to its hip bone — an arrangement that would have made movement much more natural if the animal's legs extended directly downward from the body than otherwise. Also, he said, the fibula leg bone of the pterosaur is much smaller in relation to its tibia leg bone than is the case with crocodiles and lizards — typical crawling reptiles.

"So the reconstruction of *Sordes pilosus* proposed by these guys," Dr. Padian said, "would effectively dislocate the animal's hind limbs."

Dr. Padian said that neither he nor some of his colleagues have been given a chance to examine the contentious fossil directly.

New Schizophrenia Treatment

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Among the most intractable symptoms of schizophrenia are those that are the most subtle, including social withdrawal, emotional flatness and apathy, which do not respond to most existing medications.

But new studies are finding that very large doses of a form of glycine, a common amino acid, may offer relief from these "negative" symptoms. The finding, reported in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, is potentially of great importance, because the negative symptoms are more persistent than more blatant ones, like delusions and hallucinations, and account for some of the most debilitating effects of the disorder.

Glycine, which appears to have only minor side effects, could one day offer an alternative to other medications that help with negative symptoms but have risky, potentially fatal, side effects.

But before such a glycine remedy for schizophrenia is possible, a synthetic form will have to be devised, which penetrates the brain more effectively than does glycine in its natural form, researchers say.

In the study, 14 patients who had been hospitalized for schizophrenia on and off for 5 to 10 years were given massive doses of glycine. Those who took the glycine showed a marked improvement in negative symptoms, while a comparison group taking a placebo showed no improvement. The patients were evaluated by psychiatrists who did not know who was taking the glycine.

"We used extremely ill, chronic, deteriorated patients," said Dr. Stephen R. Zuckin, a psychiatrist at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, and a co-author of the study. "Most had schizophrenia for 15 to 20 years."

One patient, for example, was a 39-year-old man whose first symptom of schizophrenia, in his 20s, was the belief that aliens

had implanted a radio in his brain. "He hears voices commanding his activities," said Dr. Ilana Zylberman, another co-author of the report.

Over the years since that first episode, the man, like most of the other patients in the study, suffered from increasingly severe negative symptoms — like withdrawal from former activities and apathy.

Dr. Zylberman began giving him the glycine. After eight weeks, the man started making small but significant efforts to reconnect with the world around him.

Heartened by such small victories, the researchers are beginning a second round of testing on 30 patients doubling the dose of glycine.

The idea that glycine might help with negative symptoms was first proposed in 1988 by Dr. Rafiq Waziri, a psychiatrist at the University of Iowa.

Daniel Goleman

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Jukebox America:
Down Back Streets and
Blue Highways in Search of
the Country's Greatest
Jukebox

By William Bunch. 293 pages.
\$22. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by
David Nicholson

THIS has got to be a joke, right? A reporter in his 30s, about to marry and buy a house, has an epiphany while listening to Nancy Sinatra's "These Boots Are Made for Walkin'" in a New York bar. This "personal message from the Spirit in the Sky, spoken through a strange female muse," turns out to be a command to travel across America, looking for the country's greatest jukebox, the "Juke of the Covenant."

Fortunately, after its faux-hip, self-inflicted beginning, "Jukebox America" gets a whole lot better. Once author William Bunch gets on the road and outside himself, he proves a pretty fair reporter, observant and adventurous, capable of writing fine, evocative prose. Until then, however, he's just another thirtysomething guy whining about being a member of a generation that never got to do any of the good stuff.

Over a period of about two years, Bunch traveled from Hoboken, New Jersey, where he works as a reporter for *Newsday*, to the Mississippi Delta, to Detroit, Seattle, Chicago and Baltimore. He went looking for jukeboxes, and he found them.

What he really found, and what I suspect he was looking for all along, was America. In Hoboken, the all-Sinatra 45 rpm jukebox at Leo's Grandiose restaurant, a "neon altar" to the city's native son, was gone. In its place was a new CD jukebox with only two Sinatra selections.

Like the good reporter he is, Bunch kept digging and turned up some good stories — like how one-time band leader Mike Muto, now proprietor of a Hoboken record store, gave Sinatra his start during the filming

of a movie short with Major Bowes of "Amateur Hour" fame in 1935.

Farther on down the road, in Little Blue's Cafe in Longwood, Mississippi, he found a candidate for the Juke of the Covenant, "one of those ancient console models, designed to look like a home hi-fi of the late '40s, with a heavy brown lid that was pulled open and a big speaker in its base." The jukebox was so covered with dust that the selections — Z.Z. Hill, Albert King, Freddy King, Clarence Carter — were written on several pieces of paper taped to the lid.

The jukebox didn't work, except when Little Blue played a tape deck through the speaker. Still, Bunch got to hear the blues of John Hammond and his Special Occasion Band, featuring Old Blind Jimmy on harmonica, with their "rollicking uptempo sound, the kind of contemporary blues one might hear today from Son Seals."

The names are so perfect that he couldn't possibly have made it up. It's no accident that so much of Bunch's travels centered on blue-collar, working-class towns or the rural South and Midwest. There's still a tradition of neighborhood bars in places like Chicago and Baltimore, and jukeboxes, as he observes, are cheap entertainment. They're democratic, to boot. You put your money in and you get your choice, but you also have to listen to what everyone else plays.

And that is the subject of "Jukebox America." It's a celebration of a dying phenomenon.



when Bunch visited it in suburban Chicago, and its founder, David Rockola, was in a nursing home. (He died last year at age 96.)

"Jukebox America" is, at its best, a celebration of America and its hard-scramble, contentious diversity. Bunch finally finds his ultimate jukebox in Detroit. There, at Honest? John's Bar (the question mark is part of the name) in that racially torn city, blacks mingled easily with whites, and the jukebox was stocked with everything from Louis Armstrong to the Temptations, from Elton John to Prince. Best of all, with 2,600 45s at home, the owner, John Thompson, plans to keep his old jukebox for a while.

David Nicholson's reviews appear regularly in *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE freak hand shown in the diagram helped Bert Polli and George Soo, sitting East and West, to win the Open Pair Championship at the Far East Championships, in New Zealand.

Soo passed as dealer with his 10-card suit. He followed by jumping to four hearts, and North doubled. Soo did well to retreat, but he did not realize that he had reached the par contract with four spades. That was headed for a 4-0 trick defeat, and he should have passed when doubled: his partner knew that the four-spade bid must be based on a four-card suit, and he could retreat if he saw fit.

Instead South frightened by East's double, ventured four no-trump, assuming that North held a heart stopper. Both players stood their ground when this was doubled, and North was surely wrong to do so, holding a fit in both his partner's suits. Five diamonds doubled would have cost a mere 300, although it is likely that West would have continued to five hearts.

West assumed that South held the guarded heart king, and led a spade. He was worried when dummy produced a heart. It now seemed likely that his partner was void and that his hand would take no tricks. Soo could have resigned himself to taking six tricks by putting up the spade ace, but instead he took a desperate finesse and made no tricks at all.

Down 1 gave East-West the rare score of 2,600 on route to victory.

held the guarded heart king, and led a spade. He was worried when dummy produced a heart. It now seemed likely that his partner was void and that his hand would take no tricks. Soo could have resigned himself to taking six tricks by putting up the spade ace, but instead he took a desperate finesse and made no tricks at all.

Down 1 gave East-West the rare score of 2,600 on route to victory.

WEST (D) EAST
♠ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable.
bidding: North East South West
West 1♠ Pass 1♠ Pass
4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass 4NT Pass
Pass Pass Pass Pass
Pass Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade eight.

Flu Virus Yields Important Clue

By Tim Hilchey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shedding light on the inner workings of the flu virus, researchers say they have determined how a protein on the surface of the virus undergoes a radical transformation to help infect human cells. Their findings may also prove useful in understanding other viruses, including the one that causes AIDS, they said.

The protein, called hemagglutinin, is a triple-stranded molecule with identical subunits. In its neutral state, the molecule is shaped a bit like a broccoli floret.

Three globular heads containing receptor-binding sites are mounted on three connected stalks that protrude from the membrane surrounding the virus, said Dr. Don C. Wiley, a researcher with the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at Harvard University. The stalks are helical.

"Before it binds with a cell, the protein on the surface of the flu virus is in one shape," Dr. Wiley said in a telephone interview. "Afterwards, it changes its shape radically in order to be able to fuse viral and cell membranes together."

Dr. Wiley suggested that the finding may have wider implications. "Many different viruses have proteins that cause this kind of fusion event," he said. "So you

have the feeling that if you understood the fundamental mechanism of fusion, you might understand something not just about one virus, but about lots of different viruses, for example, measles virus, HIV-1 and flu."

The researchers discovered the basic structure of the protein in 1981. Last week, after 13 more years of molecular detective work, both by their own team and others, they announced their latest discovery: the structure of the protein after it binds with a target cell. Binding of the protein with a cell's surface receptors, their fusion of the viral and cell membranes must occur before infection takes place. Their findings were reported in the journal *Nature*.

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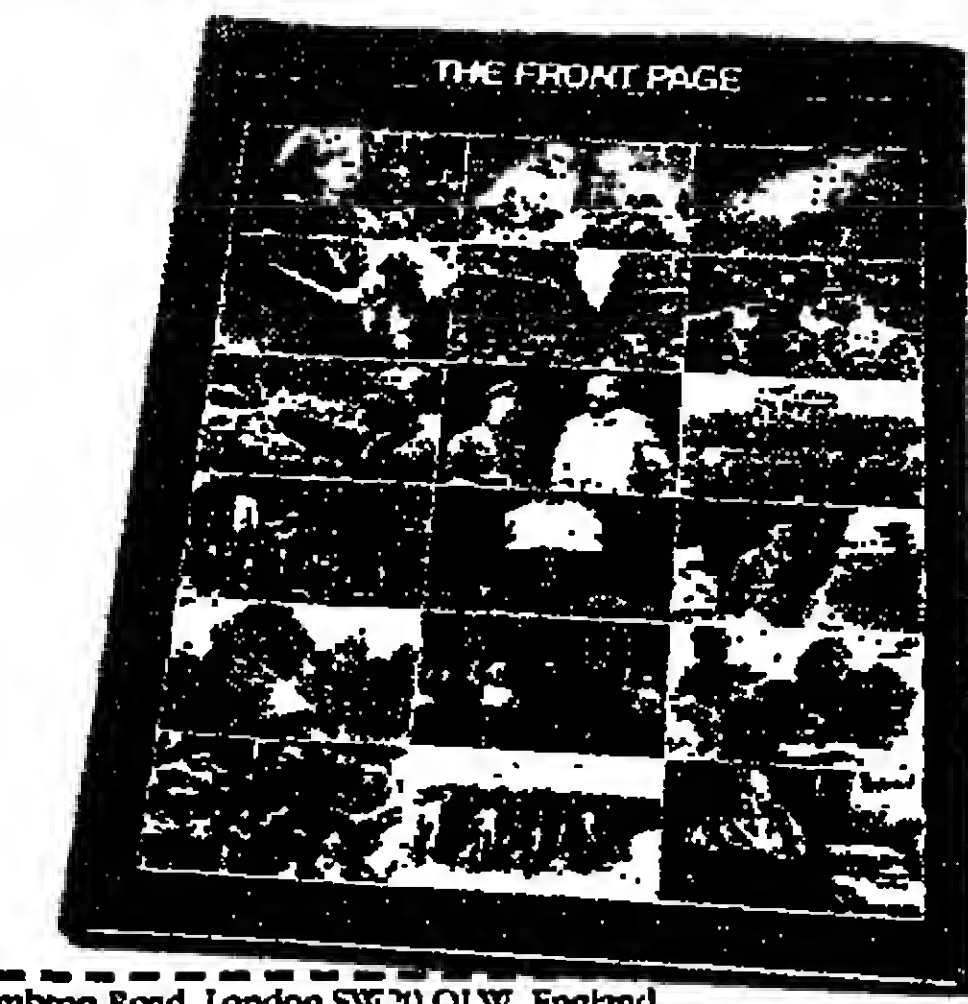
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Bulgaria	00359-2-1234	Japan	0081-3-1234	Pakistan	0092-3-1234	Thailand	66-2-1234	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Cameroon	00237-2-1234	Kenya	00254-1-1234	Paraguay	00595-2-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Korea	0082-2-1234	Peru	0051-1-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Chile	0056-2-1234	Kuwait	965-2222	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
China (Beijing) ♦♦	0086-10-1234	Laos	855-2222	Romania	01-400-0007	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
China (Shanghai) ♦♦	0086-21-1234	Latvia	370-2222	Russia (Moscow) ♦	01-400-0007	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Colombia (Bogota) ♦♦	0057-1-1234	Lithuania	370-2222	Russia (other cities) ♦	01-400-0007	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Colombia (Spanish) ♦♦	0057-1-1234	Luxembourg	352-2222	Saudi Arabia	966-11-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Costa Rica ♦♦	00506-2-1234	Macao	853-2222	Senegal	221-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Croatia ♦♦	00385-1-1234	Malaysia	603-2222	Sierra Leone	232-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Cuba ♦♦	0053-7-1234	Maldives	960-2222	South Africa	27-11-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Czech Republic ♦♦	0042-2-1234	Mexico	01-800-745-1111	Spain	0034-91-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Netherlands	0031-20-1234	Sweden	0046-8-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	New Zealand	0064-9-1234	Switzerland	0041-1-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Norway	0047-22-1234	Taiwan	886-2-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Pakistan	0092-3-1234	Thailand	66-2-1234	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Paraguay	00595-2-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Peru	0051-1-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Romania	01-400-0007	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Russia (Moscow) ♦	01-400-0007	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Russia (other cities) ♦	01-400-0007	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Saudi Arabia	966-11-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Senegal	221-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Sierra Leone	232-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	South Africa	27-11-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Spain	0034-91-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Sweden	0046-8-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Switzerland	0041-1-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Taiwan	886-2-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Thailand	66-2-1234	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic ♦♦	00809-00-01	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	Togo	228-2222	U.S. Virgin Islands ♦♦	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic									

MARKET DIARY

Rate Rise Fears Burden Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Wall Street was weighed down Wednesday by concern that accelerating inflation would prompt the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates for the sixth time this year, putting pressure on corporate profits.

"Inflation could reheat as a significant factor once again,"

U.S. Stocks

said Eugene E. Peroni, market analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished down 12.45 points, at 3,886.25, while on the New York Stock Exchange, losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by an 11-to-10 ratio.

Weak Treasury bond prices weighed on stock-market sentiment. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 6/32, to 99 7/32, sending its yield to 7.56 percent from 7.54 percent.

Bond prices fell after the government said revised up its estimate of labor costs in the second quarter and lowered its measure of productivity. The fall in productivity suggests higher fabrication costs.

Rising commodity prices also

flashed an inflation warning to the bond market. Inflation erodes the value of fixed-income securities.

Hanson PLC's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the NYSE, slipping 1/4 to 19 1/2 in dividend-related trading.

American Barrick Resource rose 1/4 to 23 1/2 after the company said it won control of Lac Minerals, gaining more than 80 percent of its common shares.

Semiconductor stocks were strong, led by Nextel, which rose 1 1/2 to 24 1/2 after being rated a buy at Lehman Brothers.

America Online rose 3/4 to 81 after the provider of computer on-line services reorganized into four operating companies.

Lotus Development added 2 1/2 to 44 1/2 after the software maker introduced a bundled version of its 1-2-3 Release 5 spreadsheet software for Windows and Approach 3.0 database program.

Philip Morris slipped 1/4 to 60 1/2. The company was sued Wednesday by the state of Florida, which accused it of inflating its stock price temporarily by failing to disclose that nicotine is addictive. (Bloomberg, AP)

RATES: Bundesbank Clarifies

Continued from Page 9
the opposite direction," Mr. Krupp was quoted as saying.

The Bundesbank last cut its discount and Lombard rates, its cheapest and most expensive forms of bank financing, respectively, on May 13. The discount rate stands at 4.5 percent and the Lombard rate at 6 percent. The

day, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

"Krupp's comments gave the dollar a pop," said Matt Porio, a trader at Chase Manhattan Bank. "He caught the market off guard because many people think European rates are bottoming."

The dollar finished in New York at 1,555.00 DM, up from 1,538.00 DM Tuesday. The dollar also rose to 99.45 yen from 98.65 yen, to 3,310 French francs from 3,280 francs and to 1,290 Swiss francs from 1,294.5 francs. The pound weakened to \$1,544.5 from \$1,552.5.

Foreign Exchange

central bank's market-sensitive securities repurchase rate has been fixed between the discount and Lombard at 4.85 percent for almost seven weeks.

In his comments on Sunday, Mr. Tietmeyer differentiated between trends in short-term and long-term rates. While short-term rates are steady and have potential to fall, long-term rates appear bound to rise, he said.

"This rise is clearly tied to international developments, which we cannot entirely escape," he told the regional German daily Neue Wälfische. He said he hoped that long-term rates had "more or less reached their peak."

German Talk Lifts Dollar

The regional Bundesbank official's comments suggesting rates were not out of the question shored up the dollar on Wednesday.

GATT: Quadrilateral Group Prepares to Meet on Remaining Uruguay Round Trade Issues

Continued from Page 9

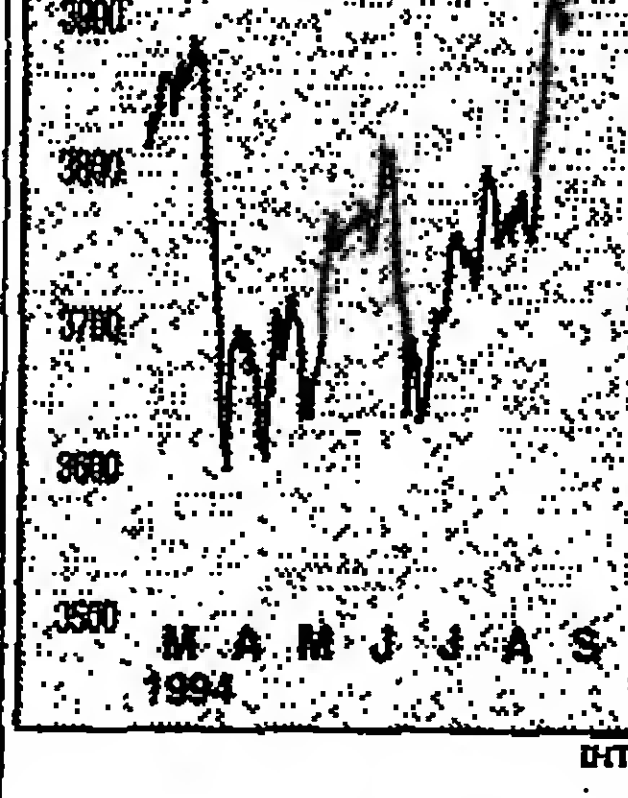
dispute over the U.S.-Japanese trade talks.

In July, the United States threatened trade sanctions against Japan unless Tokyo acted to end discrimination in government purchases of telecommunications and medical equipment. Mr. Kantor set a deadline of Sept. 30 for Japan to satisfy U.S. demands.

One sign that Washington and Tokyo are keen to avoid a trade showdown was the flurry

The Dow

Daily closing of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	3m	Chg.
Hanson	20,000	19 1/2	19 1/2	-1/4
Amgen	10,000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Nextel	8,000	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1 1/2
Lotus	7,000	44 1/2	44 1/2	+2 1/2
Philip Morris	6,000	60 1/2	60 1/2	-1/4
America Online	5,000	81	81	+3/4
Barrick	4,000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Lac Minerals	3,000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+80

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	3m	Chg.
Scholar	1,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Viac	800	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Wynn	700	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Wynn	600	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Wynn	500	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Wynn	400	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Wynn	300	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
Wynn	200	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	3m	Chg.
Amgen	10,000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Nextel	8,000	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1 1/2
Lotus	7,000	44 1/2	44 1/2	+2 1/2
Philip Morris	6,000	60 1/2	60 1/2	-1/4
America Online	5,000	81	81	+3/4
Barrick	4,000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Lac Minerals	3,000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+80

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. close
NYSE	290.30	250.99
Amex	18.21	16.87
Nasdaq	257.81	185.15

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low 3000m Chg.

Index	Open	High	Low	3000m	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,900.00	3,890.00	3,886.25	3,886.25	-12.45
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

NYSE Indexes

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

NASDAQ Indexes

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Close Chg.

Bond	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	97.00	-0.01
100 Bonds	102.00	-0.01
10 Bonds	102.00	-0.01

AMEX Stock Index

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
AMEX	456.79	455.14	455.36	-0.44

NYSE Diary

Advanced Declined Undeclined Total Issues

Category	Count
Advanced	185
Declined	219
Undeclined	1,488
Total Issues	1,692

AMEX Diary

Advanced Declined Undeclined Total Issues

Category	Count
Advanced	185
Declined	219
Undeclined	1,488
Total Issues	1,692

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced Declined Undeclined Total Issues

Category	Count
Advanced	185
Declined	219
Undeclined	1,488
Total Issues	1,692

Spot Commodities

Commodity Today Prev.

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	0.91	0.90
Copper	1.20	1.19
Gold	380.00	379.00
Oil	1.10	1.09
Silver	1.10	1.09
Wheat	1.10	1.09
Yield	1.10	1.09

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

Close High Low 300m Chg.

Index	Close	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Aluminum	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Financial

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Stock Indexes

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Dividends

Company Per Amt Pay Rec

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
Great Wall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Great Wall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Great Wall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

STOCK

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Industrials

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

U.S. Futures

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Grains

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Metals

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Livestock

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Financial

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Food

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

Commodity Indexes

High Low 300m Chg.

Index	High	Low	300m	Chg.
Comp	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Indus	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00
Trans	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,018.00	-2.00

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EUROPE

Control Higher Metals Prices Help RTZ Profit Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Increased gold prices, rising copper production and a one-time gain helped RTZ Corp. post a 6 percent rise in first-half net profit on Wednesday.

The company earned £280 million (\$434 million) in the half, up from £264 million in the first six months of 1993. The results included a one-time gain of £45 million for the sale of Pasmenco

Ltd. by RTZ's part-owned Australian subsidiary CRA Ltd.

RTZ's sales slipped to £1.86 billion from £2.41 billion, partly because of the Pasmenco sale.

Increased production contributed £23 million to net profit, mostly from better performance in RTZ's U.S. copper, gold and coal operations and its Escondido copper mine in Chile.

Increased prices for gold, lead, silver and aluminum were

offset by flat copper and zinc prices and reduced iron and coal prices. The net effect was to lift earnings by £16 million, said Robert Wilson, the chief executive of RTZ.

A fall in tax charges contributed a further £17 million to profit.

"RTZ's first-half performance in 1994 benefited not only from higher metal prices and improving economic conditions in most major markets, but also from continuing economic growth resulting from our ongoing capital investment program," Mr. Wilson said.

The results exceeded analysts' expectations and sent RTZ's shares up to 883 pence from 871 pence.

But Mr. Wilson warned that over the next 12 months there would be fewer production increases and the company would rely more on metal prices and cost cutting for earnings growth.

Additionally, he said the improved economic outlook, particularly in the United States and Germany, may already be "fully discounted in metals prices."

He said current strong U.S. demand for copper was unsustainable but the shortfall should be taken up by rising demand in Europe. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Hungry for Growth, Nestlé Is Expected To Stalk New Prey

Reuters

ZURICH — Nestlé SA, the world's largest food and beverage company, has an insatiable appetite.

Last month, it increased its interest in the San Pellegrino SpA mineral water concern in Italy. This month, it made clear it had its eyes on a northern German ice-cream maker, Warneke. Next month — who knows?

The Swiss-based multinational has ambitious targets, its chairman, the German-born Helmut Maucher, 66, wants to raise annual sales by more than 70 percent, to 100 billion Swiss francs (\$75 billion), by the end of the decade.

Much of the growth in the last 10 years has come from multibillion-dollar takeovers of brands such as Carnation milk in America, Buitoni pasta in Italy, the British Rowntree chocolate concern, and Perrier mineral water in France.

But the 128-year-old company, based in the western Swiss town of Vevey, plays down speculation that it plans more mega-acquisitions. It says it has filled most of the gaps in its product line.

"Now we can be calmer and concentrate more on internal growth than on acquisitions, although we'll keep our eyes open," Mr. Maucher said in a recent interview with the German magazine Wirtschaftswoche.

The company is trying to keep ahead of its two main rivals, the Anglo-Dutch Unilever Group and the U.S.-based Philip Morris Cos., which owns Kraft-General Foods. All three companies are trying to eat into each other's markets in products ranging from instant coffee and breakfast cereals to chocolate bars and pet food. Each sees rapid growth and the development of new products as the keys to success.

Nestlé's move on San Pellegrino, raising its stake in

the controlling company to 49 percent from 28 percent, was typical of its determined approach. It hates minority stakes but seems ready to wait until a controlling family chooses to sell.

Another possibility lies in Branded Consumer Products of Sweden, the former food, beverages and tobacco operations of Procordia AB. Branded Consumer Products, now held by Volvo AB, owns the Ramlosa mineral water brand.

Analysts said Nestlé's strong cash flow and comfortable debt-to-equity ratio

The company says it has filled most of the gaps in its product line.

leave it with ample muscle for more takeovers. Apart from mineral waters, possible acquisitions are seen to:

- Pet foods, a sector where Nestlé is strong in the United States but weak in Europe.
- Breakfast cereals, in which Nestlé already has a joint venture with General Mills Inc.
- Ice cream, a sector in which Nestlé is No. 2 worldwide, behind Unilever.
- Candies, where Nestlé could make further small takeovers.

But the most attractive candidate on Nestlé's list of potential acquisitions is probably L'Oréal SA, the French cosmetics company. Under a 1974 agreement, Nestlé owns 49 percent of Gesparal, a holding company that controls L'Oréal, while Liliane Bettencourt, the daughter of L'Oréal's founder, owns the remaining 51 percent. Miss Bettencourt, who is in her 70s, has said she will not sell out to Nestlé, but the position of her daughter, her potential heir, is unknown.

Recovery In France Quickens in 2d Quarter

Reuters

PARIS — France's recovery gathered pace in the second quarter of this year, with the economy growing by 1 percent as business investment and consumer spending showed signs of life, government data showed Wednesday.

The national statistics office said second-quarter growth followed a rise of 0.7 percent in the first three months of the year.

The return to year-on-year growth of 2 percent follows an economic contraction last year of 1 percent, which tipped France into its deepest recession since World War II.

The figures will be comforting for the conservative government, which is hoping that growth will bring unemployment off its near-record of 12.6 percent between now and next May's presidential election.

Private economists, however, said the figures could be bad news for the bond market. Investors have already been dumping European bonds recently in the belief that with economic growth returning there is little likelihood that central banks would reduce interest rates.

German economic figures, due to be released on Thursday, are expected to show second-quarter growth of 0.9 percent in gross domestic product, confirming the picture of robust recovery in Europe.

The French statistics showed that exports, which have been growing since the second quarter of 1993, rose by 2.6 percent. Imports, underpinned by demand for manufactured goods from abroad, grew by 2.8 percent.

Many French companies, anticipating renewed consumer spending, rebuilt their stocks in the second quarter. Investment and consumer spending showed first signs of life since the third quarter of 1993.

There was a 1 percent rise in consumer spending after two stagnant quarters. Investment was up 1 percent, reversing the decline of the previous six months, with business investment up 0.9 percent.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1800	2900	1800
1700	2800	1700
1600	2700	1600
1500	2600	1500
1400	2500	1400
1300	2400	1300
1200	2300	1200
1100	2200	1100
1000	2100	1000
900	2000	900
800	1900	800
700	1800	700
600	1700	600
500	1600	500
400	1500	400
300	1400	300
200	1300	200
100	1200	100
0	1100	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Christian Dior SA said it was launching the capital increase it postponed in July because of market conditions; the offering of stock and warrants would raise as much as 4.2 billion French francs (\$793 million) for the French perfume and fashion house.
- The European Commission cleared the acquisition by a News Corp. unit, News International PLC, of a 49.9 percent stake in the German television channel Vox.
- Halifax Building Society, Britain's biggest mortgage lender, said the country's housing market was weak despite economic recovery and warned the government against raising interest rates as it reported pre-tax profit of £486 million (\$753 million) for the six months ended July 31, up from £411 million a year earlier.
- Hilton International, a unit of Ladbroke Group PLC, plans to build a 187-room luxury hotel in the center of Belfast; executives said the project was under discussion before the Irish Republican Army said it sought to end violence in Northern Ireland.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

Total's Half Is Unchanged

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Total SA weathered a slump in oil prices to report a net profit virtually unchanged at 1.83 billion French francs (\$340 million) in the first half of this year, thanks to a rise in oil output and profit from chemicals.

The net profit for Total, France's second-largest oil company, trailing only Elf Aquitaine SA, compares with 1.81 billion francs a year earlier and was in line with most expectations. Analysts said it reflected Total's efforts to trim costs under a three-year program designed to lop 2 billion francs off its fixed costs by end of 1996.

Operating profit, excluding financial and onetime items, was also virtually unchanged at 3.52 billion francs, compared with 3.49 billion. It came despite a falling dollar, the currency in which oil is priced; and drops in the Brent crude price and reduced refining profit margins.

Total's chairman, Serge Tchuruk, refused to predict the outcome for the full year, citing volatility in crude prices and refining margins. "I am not brimming with optimism about the coming months," he said.

Airbus Ready to Solo on Ultrajumbo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FARNBOROUGH, England — Airbus Industrie said Wednesday it was prepared to develop an ultrajumbo jetliner without the help of Boeing Co., its larger rival.

Airbus, the European aircraft consortium, estimated the cost at \$8 billion. It would be able to begin developing the so-called A3XX by 1995, taking orders by 1997 or 1998 and putting the plane into service by 2003.

Although ultrajumbo jets with twice the capacity of existing airplanes sound alluring when air traffic is forecast to double and then triple in the next century, many industry executives have said they had their doubts.

Routes into congested Asian airports are the most likely candidates for the big jets, but if airlines develop point-to-point services between large numbers of cities in the Pacific region as they have over the Atlantic, critics say the planes would be too big.

Airbus on Wednesday released the most detailed plans yet for a double-decker long-range jet that could carry up to 850 people. The four-engine airplanes would cost about \$200 million apiece,

said Jean-Jacques Huber, the project manager.

By releasing proposed configurations for the jets, Airbus was attempting to move a step ahead, at least on the public-perception front, of Boeing, which is not yet convinced the airlines will be interested in such an airplane.

Boeing is nonetheless discussing possible cooperation on such a project with the individual companies from France, Germany, Britain and Spain that make up the Airbus consortium.

Supersonic jets could provide another form of competition in the next century. Boeing and McDonnell Douglas Corp. are looking into technology for a big supersonic jet that could fly round trip between Los Angeles and Tokyo twice a day.

At the Farnborough International '94 air show, Jean-Jacques Huber, the Airbus project manager for the ultrajumbo jets, said the craft could take off and land on airport runways now used by big airplanes, and use existing engines.

The size of the airplane could give airlines freedom to build rooms on the bottom cargo deck that could be used as fitness centers, business areas or lounges. (AP, Bloomberg)

EXPANSION: Incentive Plan Didn't Export Well

Continued from Page 9

had been so successful at home down the throats of its employees abroad.

The problems were that in Brazil, for example, employees can regard any bonus that is paid for two consecutive years as a part of their base salaries. In Europe, meanwhile, workers considered vacation time more valuable than bonuses, and unions at the acquired companies wanted nothing to do with a system that sought to make workers feel more like independent entrepreneurs.

In France, the system began to take root but fell apart after rapid expansion left the subsid-

iary with no profit to distribute as bonuses, infuriating employees.

Mr. Hastings said the system worked best in "immigrant cultures."

"I doubt that Lincoln's system is exportable," Mr. Hood said.

This year, with the most unprofitable non-U.S. operations closed and others trimmed, Lincoln made nearly \$23 million on sales of almost \$445 million in the first six months. It called on workers to give up their August vacations to keep up with demand, and hundreds did.

The overtime may help those counting on big bonuses. But

for many, working more has added to the discontent, despite the \$100 million in bonuses paid the last two years when the company was in the red.

"The employee attitude has been, 'We didn't create the problem, so why should we pay for it?'" said Richard Sabo, assistant to the chief executive.

Whether that thinking can survive challenges such as the need to deal with customers and competitors globally remains in doubt. The current system has the backing of the Lincoln family's heirs, who collectively own about 51 percent of the stock. At least 30 percent is held by employees.

INDIA: Calcutta Scrambles for Investment in a Bid to Reclaim Its Industrial Dominance

Continued from Page 9

have led all others in the foreign investment stakes.

Most Indian state governments have serious budget problems of their own and must find ways to pay for services infrastructure cannot provide, while also increasing revenue to reduce debts to New Delhi.

"It's going to be a problem. Regional disparities will increase, and that can lead to possible social unrest," Mr. Ambani said of a trend toward development in a relative handful of states. "Unless they tighten up their performance and become industry-friendly, these

other states will be left behind."

Mr. Ambani's comments echoed growing concern that India's economic revival will exacerbate differences between its classes and its regions along an east-west divide.

According to the local magazine BusinessWorld, nine of India's 10 largest cities, 90 percent of all routes flown by private domestic airlines, all but one of several "fast track" power projects and 90 percent of all joint ventures involving foreign investment lie west of an imaginary north-south drawn line across the map of India.

But in Calcutta, the lone "top

10" city in the eastern part of the country where half of the population lives, progress may be on the way, judging from improved electricity supplies and telephone exchanges, as well as from government rhetoric.

"Unless a change of attitude toward industry by the government and unions and a change of view by industrialists comes, we cannot go forward at all," said S.N. Menon, principal secretary to West Bengal's chief minister, Jyoti Basu, India's leading Marxist politician.

"There may be some tears if some workers lose their jobs,

but there will be more tears for everyone if changes aren't made here," said Bidyut Ganguly, West Bengal's minister for commerce and industries.

Negotiations between the state government and unions opposing the job losses included in Accor's involvement at the Great Eastern are continuing after labor leaders took to the streets in protest.

While Mr. Ganguly and Accor refused to comment on talks that have set off a power struggle within groups of the ruling Left-Front coalition, the West Bengal government remains strongly committed to making

the project work and has earmarked funds for early retirement of Great Eastern workers over 50.

"Without a shade of doubt, the attitude of the unions and the politicians has turned around," said P.K. Dutt, vice president of the West Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industries and managing director of Bata India Ltd. "Labor disputes for little reason are now a thing of the past."

Few industrialists say all their problems have been solved, and serious difficulties remain in unprofitable state-owned industries.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
100	90	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	100	90	100	+10
120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.5	25	120	120	110	120	+10
140	130	Apple	1.50	3.0	20	140	140	130	140	+10
160	150	Oracle	1.00	2.5	15	160	160	150	160	+10
180	170	Sun	0.80	2.0	10	180	180	170	180	+10
200	190	Novell	0.60	1.5	8	200	200	190	200	+10
220	210	Lotus	0.40	1.0	6	220	220	210	220	+10
240	230	Intuit	0.30	0.8	5	240	240	230	240	+10
260	250	Adobe	0.20	0.6	4	260	260	250	260	+10
280	270	Corel	0.10	0.4	3	280	280	270	280	+10
300	290	Parsons	0.05	0.2	2	300	300	290	300	+10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
100	90	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	100	90	100	+10
120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.5	25	120	120	110	120	+10
140	130	Apple	1.50	3.0	20	140	140	130	140	+10
160	150	Oracle	1.00	2.5	15	160	160	150	160	+10
180	170	Sun	0.80	2.0	10	180	180	170	180	+10
200	190	Novell	0.60	1.5	8	200	200	190	200	+10
220	210	Lotus	0.40	1.0	6	220	220	210	220	+10
240	230	Intuit	0.30	0.8	5	240	240	230	240	+10
260	250	Adobe	0.20	0.6	4	260	260	250	260	+10
280	270	Corel	0.10	0.4	3	280	280	270	280	+10
300	290	Parsons	0.05	0.2	2	300	300	290	300	+10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
100	90	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	100	90	100	+10
120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.5	25	120	120	110	120	+10
140	130	Apple	1.50	3.0	20	140	140	130	140	+10
160	150	Oracle	1.00	2.5	15	160	160	150	160	+10
180	170	Sun	0.80	2.0	10	180	180	170	180	+10
200	190	Novell	0.60	1.5	8	200	200	190	200	+10
220	210	Lotus	0.40	1.0	6	220	220	210	220	+10
240	230	Intuit	0.30	0.8	5	240	240	230	240	+10
260	250	Adobe	0.20	0.6	4	260	260	250	260	+10
280	270	Corel	0.10	0.4	3	280	280	270	280	+10
300	290	Parsons	0.05	0.2	2	300	300	290	300	+10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
100	90	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	100	90	100	+10
120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.5	25	120	120	110	120	+10
140	130	Apple	1.50	3.0	20	140	140	130	140	+10
160	150	Oracle	1.00	2.5	15	160	160	150	160	+10
180	170	Sun	0.80	2.0	10	180	180	170	180	+10
200	190	Novell	0.60	1.5	8	200	200	190	200	+10
220	210	Lotus	0.40	1.0	6	220	220	210	220	+10
240	230	Intuit	0.30	0.8	5	240	240	230	240	+10
260	250	Adobe	0.20	0.6	4	260	260	250	260	+10
280	270	Corel	0.10	0.4	3	280	280	270	280	+10
300	290	Parsons	0.05	0.2	2	300	300	290	300	+10

12 Month High

Wednesday's Closing

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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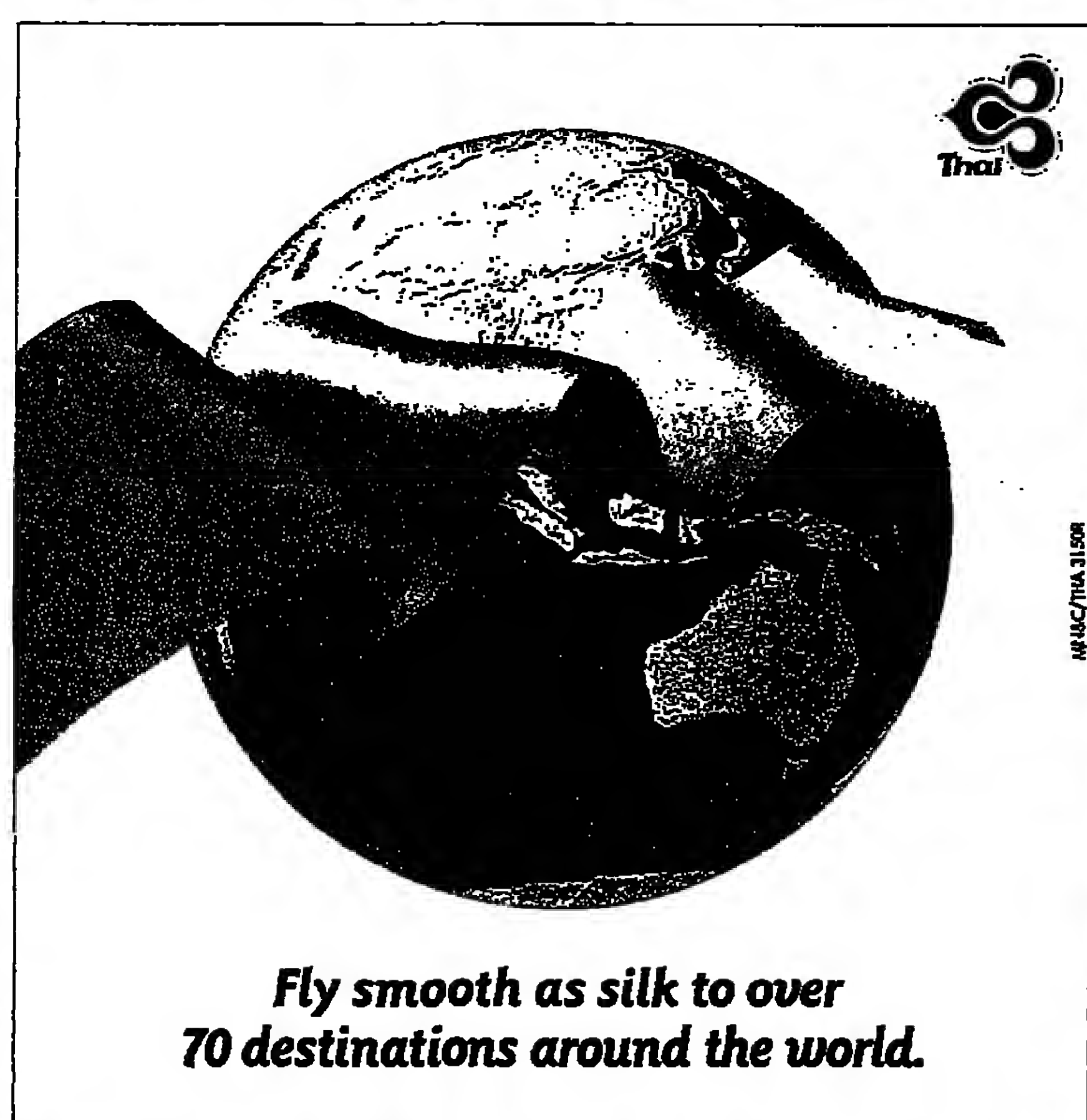
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Fly smooth
 70. *Levi's*

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ANAC/TIA 31.90

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***Fly smooth as silk to over
70 destinations around the world.***

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Sept 7, 1994

ed by funds listed, and transmitted by MICROPAL PARIS (Tel. see run-off by the Funds listed with the exception of some a

QUESTIONS: (a) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - biweekly; (t) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (h) - half-yearly; (y) - yearly.

GT Technology Fund A Sh	58.27	AMECILE 2 FUND		W Quantum UK Equity Fund	111.56
GT Technology Fund B Sh	58.20	d Dollar Assets Portfolio	1.00	w Quasar Int'l Fund N.V.	153.21
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (M71 710 45 47)		d Prime Assets Portfolio	10.00	w Quata Fund N.V.	144.44

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For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

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SPORTS

Macedonia Ties Mighty Danes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Macedonia, playing its first match in a major international soccer competition, stunned defending champion Denmark with an early goal Wednesday and held on for a 1-1 draw in qualifying for the 1996 European Championship.

Only a desperation goal from Borussia Dortmund striker Flemming Povlsen with three minutes to play kept the team from the former Yugoslav republic from pulling one of the biggest upsets in Euro qualifying history.

"We never managed to get enough chances to score," said the Danish coach, Richard Moller Nielsen. "They were fast, sure and very aggressive. And I want to compliment them."

Denmark, which has a history of struggling against weaker teams, opened the defense of its title with lackluster play and errant passes—even after Macedonia was reduced to 10 men when Inter Milan striker Darko Pančev was sent off with a red card for elbowing in the 46th minute.

"We played well, even though we are an inexperienced team," Macedonia coach Andon Donceski said. "I wonder what would have happened if Pančev wasn't sent off."

Defender Mitko Stankovski, who plays for Red Star Belgrade, put the home team ahead in the fourth minute and Bosko

Djurovski nearly made it 2-0 in the eighth.

In other matches played Wednesday:

Group 1
France 0, Slovakia 0: A floodlight failure during the first half in Bratislava blacked out the game for 20 minutes, and the lights partially failed in the second, but the teams completed the match, playing to a goalless draw.

Romania 3, Azerbaijan 0: In Bucharest, Miodrag Belodedici scored in the 43rd minute, Dan Petrescu in the 58th and Florin Raducioiu in the 87th against newcomer Azerbaijan.

Group 2
Belgium 2, Armenia 0: Belgium started its qualifying campaign well at home with an early goal from striker Luis Oliveira. But after the initial burst the Belgians lost their way in the face of gritty resistance from Armenia, which was making its debut in major international competition. Marc Degryse scored the second goal in the 73rd minute.

Spain 2, Cyprus 1: In Limassol, Francisco Higueras got Spain off to a good start with goals in the 18th and 26th minutes before Andros Sotirou got the home team on the board in the 37th minute.

Group 3
Hungary 2, Turkey 2: Jozsef Kiprich scored in the 5th minute and Gabor Halmi in the 45th for Hungary, playing in



Anton Polster, right, battling defender Patrick Hefti, scored three times during Austria's 4-0 victory in Liechtenstein.

Budapest, Turkey evened it up with goals by Sukur Hakan in the 66th and Korkmaz Bulent in the 71st.

Group 4
Italy 1, Slovenia 1: The defeated World Cup finalists, playing without the injured Roberto Baggio, were fortunate to escape with a 1-1 draw against an inspired Slovenia, playing its first competitive international in Maribor. Striker Saso Udovic had given Slovenia a 13th minute lead but Alessandro Costacurta tied the score two minutes later.

Lithuania 2, Ukraine 0: The prize of a luxury car, offered by a local sponsor to the first Ukrainian scorer, failed to help

the home team at Kiev. Imants Shumbris, in the 54th minute, and Aurelius Skarbalius, in the 61st, accounted for the goals.

Group 5
Netherlands 4, Luxembourg 0: The visiting Dutch team took a 1-0 lead at halftime and went on to score three more goals in the second half to top Luxembourg. Ronald de Boer scored two goals and Bryan Roy and Wim Jonk had one each.

Group 6
Portugal 2, Northern Ireland 1: In Belfast, Joao Costa led off the scoring with a goal in the 8th minute. Jimmy Quinn tied the game in the 58th minute on a penalty shot, then Domingos Oliveira put Portugal ahead in the 81st minute.

Ireland 3, Latvia 0: In Riga, John Aldridge scored in the 16th minute, then again in the 75th on a penalty after John Sheridan got a goal for Ireland in the 29th minute.

Austria 4, Liechtenstein 0: At Eschen, Liechtenstein, Anton Polster got a hat trick and Franz Aigner added another goal as Liechtenstein fell to 0-2

in its European Championship qualifying debut.

Group 7
Wales 2, Albania 0: In Cardiff, Chris Coleman and Ryan Giggs scored for the winners.

Moldova 1, Georgia 0: Igor Oprya scored the only goal in the 40th minute in front of 40,000 at Tbilisi's National Stadium.

Group 8
Greece 5, Faeroe Islands 1: Visiting Greece got off to a flying start, winning by four goals in Tofur.

Scotland 2, Finland 0: In Helsinki, Duncan Shearer and John Collins scored in each half.

(AP, Reuters)

English Avenge Defeat by U.S.

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

WEMBLEY, England — Much has changed since the United States last met and beat England. The Americans made their names in the World Cup, reaching the Final 16, while the English sat home watching. It has to be said, however, that the interim 15 months has most helped — England.

The mother country of soccer beat back its aggrandizing colonists by 2-0 Wednesday night. It took Alan Shearer all of 40 minutes to reverse score of the 2-0 victory in that 1993 Boston friendly match.

Having lived up to the demands placed on them as host of the World Cup, the Americans were rewarded with an invitation to play here for the first time, in the cradle of the game. It was their first international match as well since the July 4 stalling of Brazil at San Francisco, but within a half-hour the celebrating had been overtaken by the panic of having to make payments in this utterly new and glamorous neighborhood.

As fate would have it, Shearer's victim was the red-guested American who cashed in most from last summer. How Alas, Alas reacts to the real world introduction to the real world will tell a lot about the immediate future for soccer in his country. In becoming the first from the United States to reach the

Italian Serie A, he suffered a 5-0 defeat with Padua against Sampdoria (and David Platt, the English captain); by half-time here, the happy star of last summer was facing a roasting from the British press — when, really, everything that has become of both teams is a function of that upset 15 months ago. The England of 1993 never could have focused so much trouble on Lalas.

For England to reform as the attacking, inventive team orchestrated Wednesday by Terry Venables — now undefeated and unscored on in four games as manager — it seems that the failure to qualify and the American loss had to happen first. With a new appreciation for the experience that separates these two nations, the English built patiently, assuredly, with the opening minutes belonging to John Barnes.

His personal booing had been a sad anthem of manager Graham Taylor's tenure; now 30 and in a new position just behind the front line, he won cheers with signature inventions like his chip over the top teasingly just beyond Platt.

Whereas the English used to fret over every wasted chance, they learn from it now: Shearer just wide from inside the box, his striking partner, Teddy Sheringham, whacking a shot off of goalkeeper Brad Friedel, and the on-charging Platt picking Thomas Dooley's pocket to set up Sheringham's shot deflected just wide.

With the English drum beating louder and faster with each run, the Americans were missing their midfielder John Harkes, out with a torn calf.

Not only does he know these opponents from the English League, but his absolute refusal to lapse into a defensive mindset could have helped the Americans counterattack. As it was, they were almost as passive here as in their previous loss to Brazil, and it's no coincidence that Harkes missed that game, too.

Ominously, then, Shearer nudged wide to Sheringham for a shot saved by Friedel, who, by the way, appeared to disprove the English player's union, which has deep-sixed his working papers with Newcastle for fear that he isn't up to a high enough standard.

Moments later, in the 33rd minute, Shearer returned down the right side into the box, where Lalas backed off just a step. Shearer attacked the space and jammed his fourth international goal inside the near post, through a slot hardly bigger than the ball itself.

Seven minutes later, he came back for a cross from Graeme Le Saux. Lalas backed off, unable to anticipate Shearer's diving header, and England's best played it 90 degrees inside the near post, with no hope for Friedel. As far as England was concerned, back to normal.

FIA Clears Benetton, But Not Schumacher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Benetton, the leading Formula One motor racing team, escaped punishment Wednesday for tampering with refueling equipment but did not get the disqualification of driver Michael Schumacher overturned.

The International Automobile Federation ruled that Benetton had made an "honest mistake" in removing a filter from its pit crew's refueling device at July's German Grand Prix, where a flash fire engulfed the car of Jos Verstappen.

"We had no evidence to suggest they had deliberately done something to earn an advantage," said FIA's president, Max Mosley.

Benetton said the refueling pump manufacturer, Intertechnique, had given instructions to another team on how to remove the filter and it was considered part of the process.

But FIA's world council rejected Benetton's appeal concerning the disqualification of Schumacher's car at the Belgian Grand Prix last month.

Schumacher won the race, but afterward it was found that the speed-block under his car — a speed-reduction device introduced midway through the season — did not meet FIA specifications.

Last week Schumacher lost an appeal for ignoring a black flag at the British Grand Prix and is suspended two races.

He leads the standings by 21 points over Britain's Damon Hill. But Hill can close the gap to one point if he wins the two races — this Sunday's Italian Grand Prix and the Portuguese Grand Prix on Sept. 25 — that Schumacher will miss.

In another decision Wednesday, McLaren was fined \$100,000 for not providing the access codes to its computer software but it was not penalized for a gear-box infraction.

FIA said there are many interpretations of the new rules and McLaren's explanation showed it was not trying to deceive.

(AP, Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Central League
W L T Pct. GB
Yomiuri 53 52 0 .548 —
Hiroshima 50 55 0 .518 3½
Chunichi 57 56 0 .504 5
Yokohama 52 59 0 .468 9
Yokohama 51 61 0 .455 10½

Nippon League

W L T Pct. GB
Seibu 43 48 0 .473 —
Kintetsu 41 49 2 .455 2½
Orix 40 49 2 .446 3½
Deai 39 50 1 .437 4½
Lotte 47 46 1 .422 17½
Nippon Ham 41 49 4 .473 20½

Wednesday's Results

Yokohama 2, Yomiuri 1
Hiroshima 7, Hiroshima 1

Wednesday's Results

Seibu 5, Nippon Ham 2
Lotte 3, Kintetsu 2
Deai 2, Orix 2

U.S. Open

Men's Singles
Fourth Round
Jonas Bjornstrom, Sweden, def. Joern Renzenbrink, Germany, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2 (7-7), 6-3;
Karel Novacek, Czech Republic, def. Javier Franco, Argentina, 6-3, 6-2, 6-7 (7-6), 6-3;
Jorge Yaco, Peru, def. Pete Sampras (1), U.S., 3-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5;
Michael Stich (4), Germany, def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia, 7-6 (7-6), 6-3, 6-2.

Doubles

Quarterfinals
Wayne Ferreira, South Africa, and Mark Knowles, Bahamas (14), def. Tom Nijssen, Netherlands, and Cyril Suk, Czech Republic (8), 6-3, 6-4;
Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodhouse, Australia (4), def. Martin Damm and Karel Novacek, Czech Republic (12), 6-3, 7-6 (7-5);
Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands (13), def. David Adams, Australia, and Andrei Olhovskiy, Russia (15), 7-6 (7-4), 7-5, 7-6 (7-3).

World Swim Championships

Swimming
Finals
100 butterfly: 1. Rafal Szustka, Poland, 53.51 seconds; 2. Lars Frolander, Sweden, 53.63; 3. Denis Pankratov, Russia, 53.81; 4. Milos Milosevic, Croatia, 53.84; 5. Mark Henderson, U.S., 53.95; 6. Frank Esposito, France, 54.12; 7. Anthony Nesty, Suriname, 54.28; 8. Denislov Katchev, Bulgaria, 54.48.

400 Individual Medley

1. Tom Dolan, United States, 4 minutes, 12.30 seconds; 2. Joni Stenroos, Finland, 4:21.27; 3. Eric Hennessey, U.S., 4:25.49; 4. Curtis Myden, Canada, 4:27.93; 5. Marcin Molinski, Poland, 4:29.48; 6. Luca Secchi, Italy, 4:30.27; 7. Phillip Bryant, Australia, 4:31.26; 8. Robert Selig, Germany, 4:32.92.

Women's Singles

Quarterfinals

Aromaz Sanchez-Vicario (2), Spain, def. Kimiko Date (5), Japan, 6-3, 6-0;
Gabriela Sabatini (1), Argentina, def. Gail Fiermaness, U.S., 6-2, 7-5.

Doubles

Quarterfinals
Katerina Maleeva, Bulgaria, and Robin White, U.S., def. Nicole Pietrangeli, Australia, and Elena Rahmeh, South Africa, 6-3, 6-1;
Larisa Neiland, Latvia, and Gabriela Sabatini, Argentina (10), def. Patty Fendick, U.S., and Meredith McGrath, Midland, Mich. (3), 1-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

Soccer

International Friendly

Switzerland 1, United Arab Emirates 0

ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

Wednesday, in Colombo
Australia (innings 197-9 (50 overs))
Pakistan (innings 151-9 (50 overs))
Result: Australia wins by 28 runs

World Polo

Quarterfinals
Spain 16, Netherlands 7
Croatia 9, United States 7
Hungary 11, Greece 6
Italy 7, Russia 6

South Africa 16, Canada 5

Romania 7, Australia 5
Germany 16, New Zealand 2
Cuba 5, Kazakhstan 4

Women

Preliminary Round
Australia 12, Kazakhstan 4
Italy 14, Germany 7
Canada 15, France 5
Australia 16, New Zealand 4
Russia 11, Brazil 6
Germany 5, Kazakhstan 5
Netherlands 10, Hungary 8
Italy 7, United States 7

DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT DID YOU USE YOUR VCR FOR BEFORE THERE WAS TELEVISION, GRAMPA?

JUNBLE

Unscramble the letters to form the names of famous people. Write the letters in the correct order in the boxes below.

FECAH
DOLDY
TRAPSY
PORTSY

Answers: A. FECAH = KATE FECAH; DOLDY = DOLBY; TRAPSY = TRAPSY; PORTSY = PORTSY.

Answers: A. FECAH = KATE FECAH; DOLDY = DOLBY; TRAPSY = TRAPSY; PORTSY = PORTSY.

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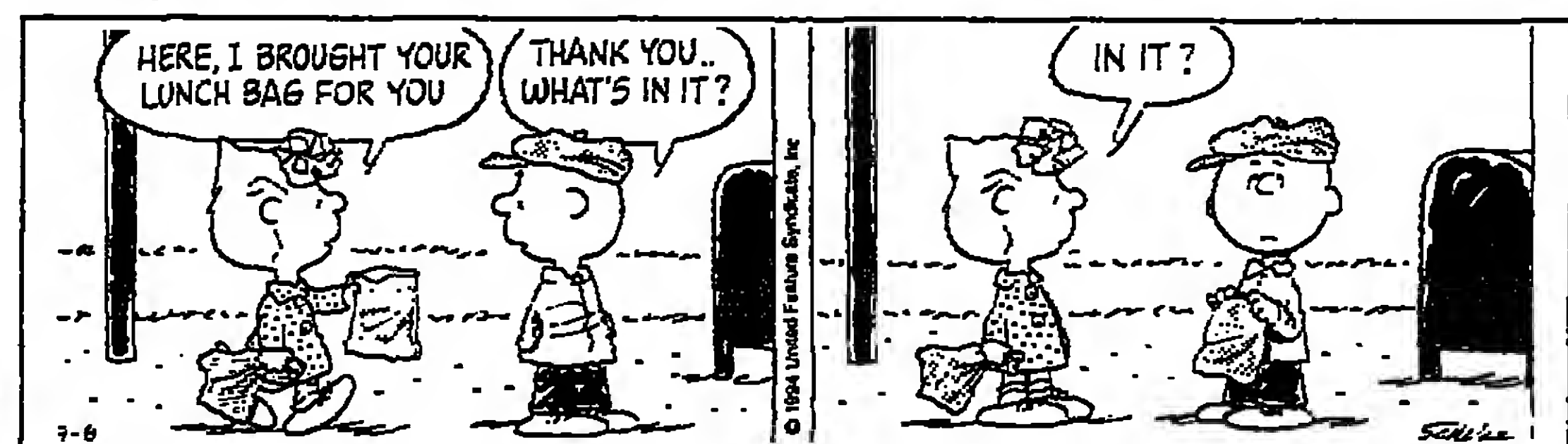
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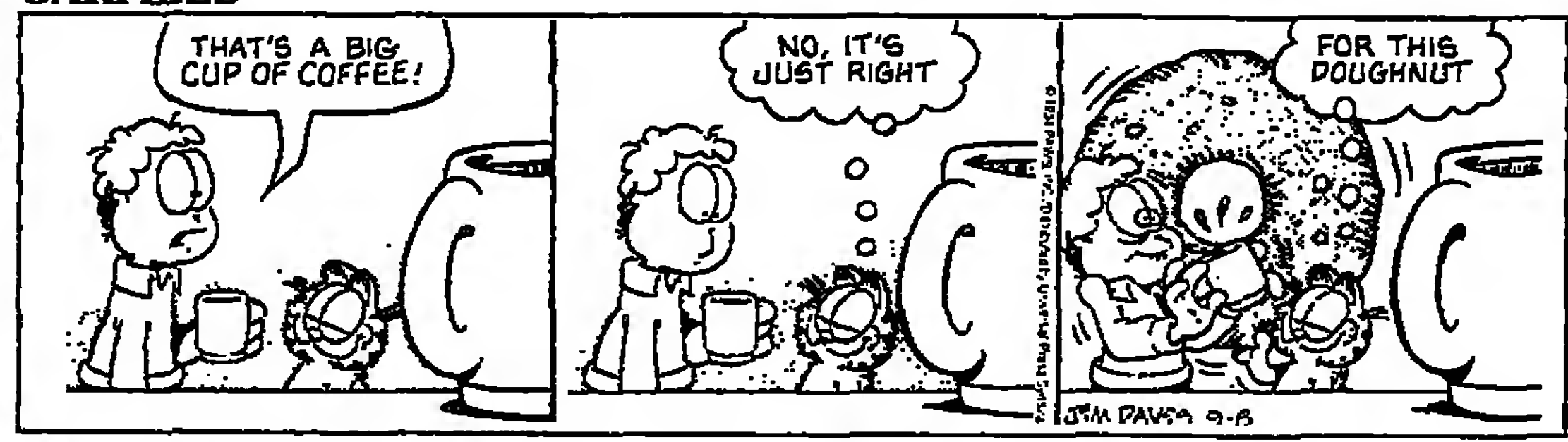
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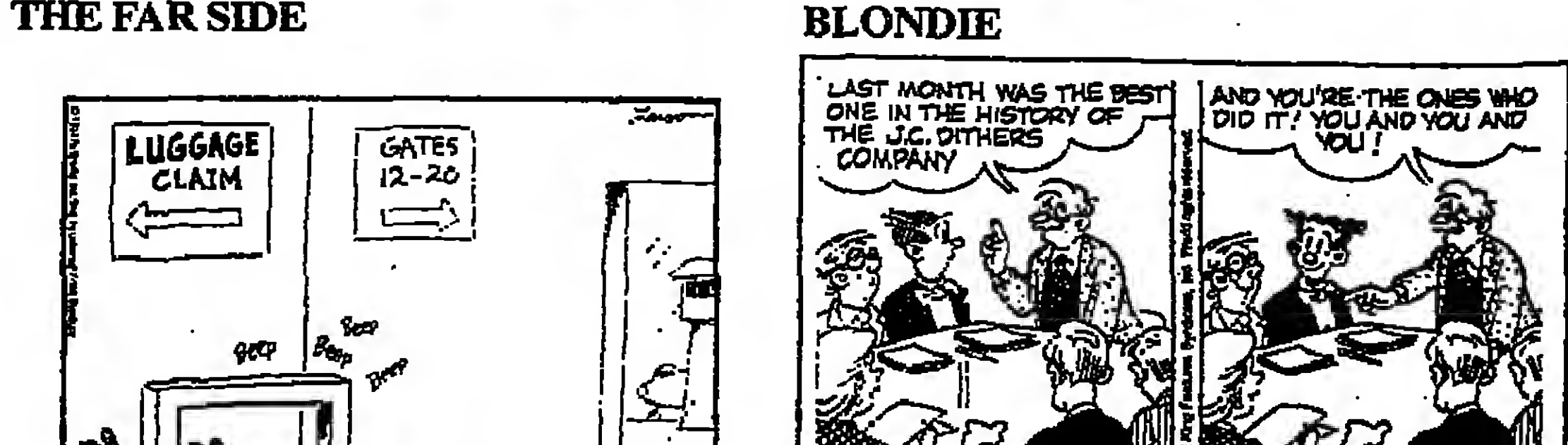
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SPORTS

Avenge China Gets Record
by U.S. And 4 More Gold

Italy's Scotti, the only swimmer to defeat with a gold medal, won the 100-meter freestyle in 51.94 seconds. The U.S. team won the 400-meter freestyle relay in 3 minutes, 37.91 seconds to slice 1.55 off the 2-year-old mark set by the United States at the Barcelona Olympics.

China's He Chong won the 100 backstroke and Yang Aihua easily won the 400 freestyle. Tan Shuping won China's fourth diving gold of the championships, producing two spectacular efforts to leave the field well behind in the women's 3-meter springboard.

Russia won two golds, with Alex Popov scoring an almost leisurely victory in the 100-meter freestyle and Vladimir Selkov triumphing in a championship record time in the 200 backstroke.

But Popov apart, the other world record holders in action flopped.

Janet Evans, one of the greatest long-distance freestylers of all time, placed fifth in the 400 final and Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary's triple Olympic gold medalist in Barcelona, also placed fifth in the 100 backstroke.

At least Spain's Martin Lopez-Zubero collected a silver in his event behind Selkov.

Popov cruised to victory after making the turn second to Hall in 23.48. Popov clocked 49.12, still better than anyone else this year but well outside the 48.21 he swam in breaking Matt Biondi's world mark at Monte Carlo in June.

Evans, Olympics titlist in 1988 and silver medalist four years later, came into her race as the defending titlist and world record holder.

One of the slowest qualifiers for the final, Yang led almost from the first stroke from lane one.

A world record did come in the final race of the night, however.

The Associated Press

ROME — China's women set another world record and collected three more gold medals Wednesday at the World Swimming Championships to take their tally to six titles in the pool.

The quartet of Le Jingyi, Shan Ying, Le Ying and Lu Bin swam the 400-meter freestyle relay in 3 minutes, 37.91 seconds to slice 1.55 off the 2-year-old mark set by the United States at the Barcelona Olympics.

China's He Chong won the 100 backstroke and Yang Aihua easily won the 400 freestyle. Tan Shuping won China's fourth diving gold of the championships, producing two spectacular efforts to leave the field well behind in the women's 3-meter springboard.

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A world record did come in the final race of the night, however.

Le Jingyi and Franz Van Almsick, newly crowned world record holders at 100 and 200 meters, faced off in the first leg but failed to beat Le's mark of 54.01, set on Monday.

Shan Ying swam 54.38 and Le Ying clocked 55.09 as the Chinese increased their lead to almost three seconds over the Americans by the time Lu Bin, double silver medalist in the 100 and 200 finals, took over.

Lu swam 54.13 to enable to Chinese to take such a huge amount off the previous mark.

The American team of Angel Martino, Amy Van Dyken, Nicole Haislett and Olympic champion Jenny Thompson finished second but a long way back in 3:41.50.

Germany's team, Van Almsick, Katrin Meissner, Kerstin Kielgass and Daniela Hunger, was third in 3:42.94.

Tan added the gold to the silver she took in the 1-meter springboard competition won by countrywoman Chen Lixia.

The Chinese have been nothing but dominant in the diving and their haul after five events now totals eight medals — four gold, three silver and one bronze.

Zimbabwe's Evan Stewart, in the men's 1-meter springboard, is the only other gold-winner with the men's 10-meter highboard still to come Thursday.

SIDELINES

A White House Strikeout

WASHINGTON (WP) — The White House has rejected a suggestion by federal mediators that President Bill Clinton appoint a prominent person, such as former President Carter or the former Secretary of State George Shultz, to arbitrate the baseball strike.

Both the White House and John C. Wells, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, concluded that the "timing was not right," said a presidential aide, Bruce Lindsay.

For the Record

Bob Matheson, 49, a member of the "53 Defense" — named after his uniform number — that helped the Miami Dolphins to three straight Super Bowls in the early 1970s, died after a long battle with Hodgkin's disease. (AP)



Jana Novotna, aided by 37 unforced errors, beat No. 4 Mary Pierce, 6-4, 6-0, in the Open.

Graf and Novotna Gain
Women's Semifinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Seventh-seeded Jana Novotna defeated No. 4 Mary Pierce, 6-4, 6-0, Wednesday to join top-seeded Steffi Graf in the women's semifinals of the U.S. Open.

Pierce, who upset Graf to reach the final of the French Open earlier this year, couldn't control her own power game, repeatedly hitting long.

"I'm very disappointed because I was looking forward to playing Steffi again," said Pierce, who has lost to Novotna both times they have met.

Graf was a 6-0, 6-2 winner over Amanda Coetzer in the day's first match.

Neither Novotna nor Pierce took command in their first set, which saw five service breaks.

Graf was hitting quite well in the beginning of the match, but Novotna said, "but it didn't work so she changed her game."

For Pierce, it was a change for the worst. Novotna, growing ever more confident, ripped through the final six games.

She moved Pierce from side to side and from the baseline to the net, waiting until her opponent made a mistake. And Pierce did, committing 37 unforced errors, 15 more than Novotna.

Graf, seeking her second straight and fourth overall title

at the National Tennis Center, took only 55 minutes to eliminate Coetzer, the 11th-seeded South African.

"Time is something I don't really care too much about," said Graf, who hasn't been kept on court more than 55 minutes thus far.

In men's quarterfinal matches, No. 9 Todd Martin took over Bernd Karbacher, while crowd-favorite Andre Agassi met No. 13 Thomas Muster.

The upset of Pete Sampras, the defending champion and top-seeded player, by 23d-ranked Jaime Yzaga of Peru on Tuesday night, rendered this the first U.S. Open, since seeded began in 1927, to lose all three of its top seeded men prior to the quarterfinals.

Fourth-seeded Michael Stich, facing Yevgeny Kafelnikov, the 20-year-old Russian whose rise through the ranks has been swift and fearless, dealt the Russian a 7-6 (10-8), 6-3, 6-2 dressing-down.

"I was moving great at the baseline. I was moving great at the net, and I think it was my best match probably this year," said Stich, who faces a less daunting quarterfinal opponent in unseeded Jonas Bjorkman.

Sampras's physical condition deteriorated as his match wore on.

"I really saw that he was getting tired, more tired every time, and I congratulate him because he never really gave up, and obviously he wasn't feeling well, but that's what makes a champion. He kept fighting until the end," observed Yzaga, who saved his admiration of Sampras' mettle until the upset was complete.

His 3-6, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5 victory sent him into the second Grand Slam quarterfinal of his career.

Already bothered by a calcium deposit related to a summer-long bout with tennisitis in his left ankle, Sampras developed blisters on his right foot during the 3-hour-38-minute match, his back stiffened, and toward the match's conclusion he was moving like a man mired in quicksand.

His racket appeared more useful as the crutch that propped him up between points than as the weapon he used under routine circumstances to win 35 of his last 36 Grand Slam matches along with four of the last five Grand Slams.

"I just hit the wall; I didn't have anything left, and on the last four or five games I was just going on adrenaline from the crowd," said Sampras, who doesn't often excite or need the crowd's sympathies.

According to the tournament physicians who huddled with him after the loss, Sampras, who had been taking anti-inflammatory for his foot trouble, was suffering from a generic case of overwhelming muscle fatigue.

From powerhouse to powerless, the world's No. 1 player was transformed into a pawn for Yzaga's diligent groundstrokes.

"Everybody was saying that he's unbeatable, whatever," said Yzaga, who knew differently and now leads their rivalry, 3-2. "He's a great player, probably the best player in the world right now, and you have to play real, real well to beat him. But everybody is beatable." (AP, NYT)

Taiwan, Roiling Asian Games, Says President to Attend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan announced Wednesday that he had accepted an invitation to attend the opening ceremony of next month's Asian Games in Hiroshima, which China has threatened to boycott if Lee does attend.

Taiwan's Foreign Minister, Fredrick Chien, said in a statement that Lee had decided to accept the controversial invitation extended this summer by Kuwait's Sheikh Ahmad al Fahad, president of the Olympic Council of Asia.

China, with the biggest foreign entry for the games, 568 athletes, last week threatened to boycott if Lee accepted the OCA invitation, while Sheikh Ahmad has refused to attend on the grounds that athletics and politics should not be mixed.

There was no immediate reaction to Wednesday's announcement from Beijing or Tokyo. In Beijing, where the last games were held, a ceremonial flame was being lit for Japanese representatives to take to Hiroshima.

Taiwan's foreign ministry said Tokyo had been informed of Lee's decision, but also said that "we do

not need to consult with Japan about the issue because the president was invited by the organizing OCA."

"The purpose of President Lee's trip to Hiroshima is simply to attend an international sports event," Chien said through a foreign ministry spokesman, "and therefore, the trip has nothing to do with the relations between the Republic of China and Japan."

But, on a sign of Japan's concern that China might boycott, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama stepped into the diplomatic row on Tuesday to remind Taipei that To-

kyo had a one-China policy that recognized Beijing.

Earlier, Taiwan warned that it might boycott the games if OCA officials rescinded Lee's invitation under pressure from Beijing. Taiwan has entered 270 athletes.

A record 7,300 athletes and officials from 42 nations are due to take part in the quadrennial sports event from Oct. 2 to 16, competing in 337 events in 34 sports.

Lee will fly to Japan by private plane and take part only in the opening ceremony, a foreign ministry spokesman said. (Reuters, AFP)

CROSSWORD

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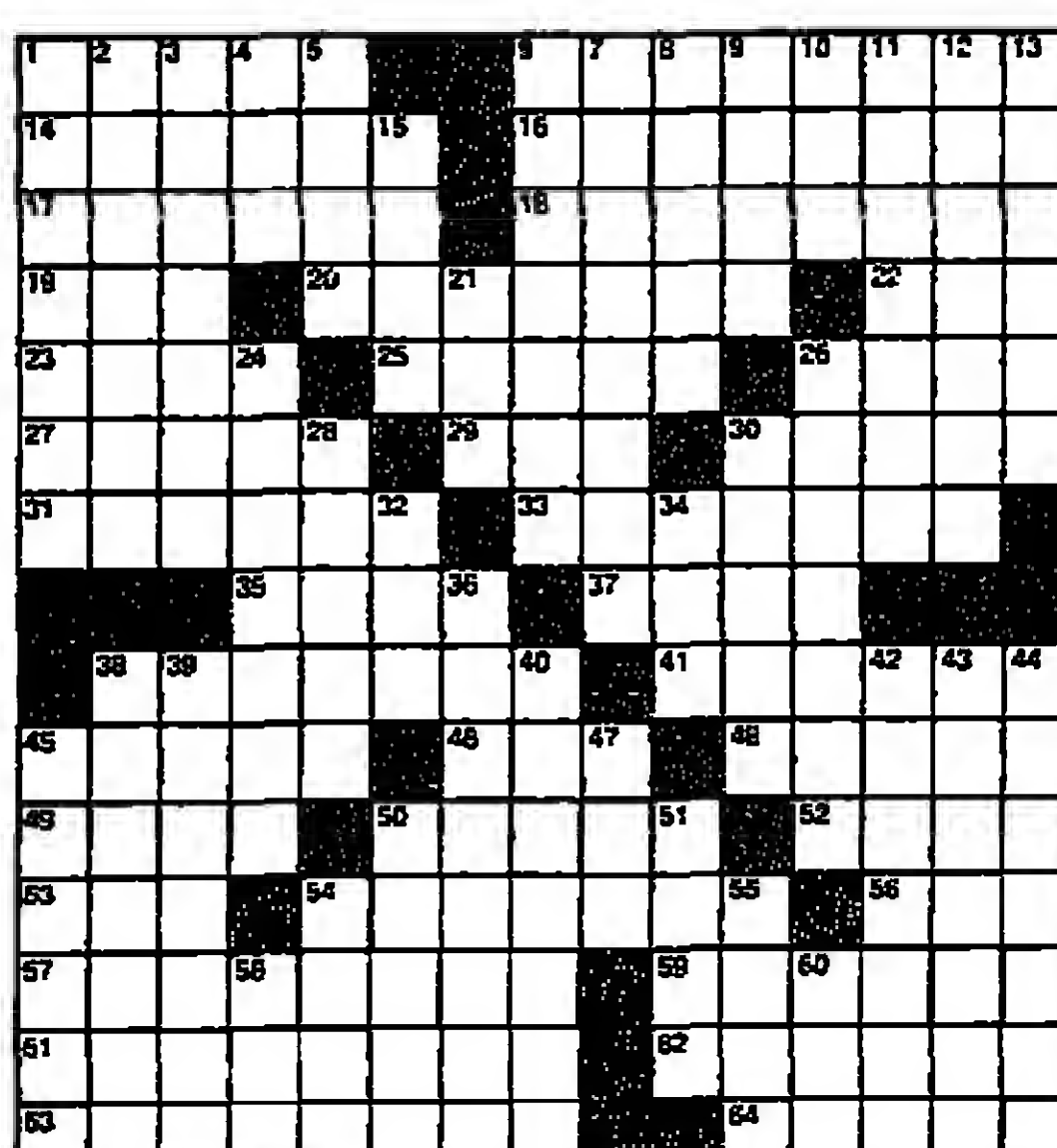
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50 Watered silk
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54 Where Holstein cows originated
56 Catch some rays

57 Shaven, as a priest's head
58 Fib, as boundaries
61 Rooming-house convenience
62 Foul-ups
63 Quick firework
64 "Hero and Legend" episode

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Puzzle by Daniel R. Stark

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Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 7

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The Casino Bonanza

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Massachusetts — Many moons ago, long before Bill and Hillary discovered Martha's Vineyard, and when you could still find a parking place in Edgartown, there lived a tribe of Indians at Gay Head called the Wampanoag. They were happy because they never had to worry about a ferry reservation or their USAir Express to Boston being canceled.

Then the white man came and started taking all the land. What they didn't take they bought because, as they explained to the Indians, they needed second homes in the summertime to rest after dumping tea into Boston Harbor.

The Indian land on the island and Cape Cod shrank and shrank until there was hardly enough left for a lobster clam-bake. The Wampanoag had no choice but to drive tourist buses and sell postcards showing the cliffs at Gay Head.

Hundreds of Indian summers went by, and all the time the tribe prayed that their land would be returned to them. When their prayers weren't answered, they hired high-priced Washington lawyers to sue the United States for the return of

their property. Nothing changed until the day a man wearing a painted vest and a black derby rolled into Gay Head in a brand-new Ferrari with Las Vegas license plates and said, "I have a proposition for you. I can get you back your land and a lot more, without firing a single shot."

The man took a deck of cards out of his pocket and shuffled them. "You're going to learn to play blackjack, and because you're going to own the gambling casino, you'll always win."

Then he took out a pair of dice. "The white man goes crazy when he sees a pair of dice and thinks he can roll any number he wants to. Now, pay attention: Do you know what the payoff is on a slot machine? The casino owner gets 98 percent and the person pulling the lever gets 2. There are millions of dollars in these three things."

"How does that get us our land back?"

"With the money you win from them in the casino, you can buy your land back."

"If we open a casino, will Barbara Streisand sing in it?"

"Sing in it? With the money you offer her, she'll wait on tables if you ask her to."

And so it was. By the fall of 1993, all of Massachusetts was once again owned by the Wampanoag, and only the white man was selling picture postcards of the cliffs and driving tourist buses to Gay Head.

Buchwald

Chung, Opéra Settle Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — The Paris Opéra and its music director, Myung-whun Chung, ended a bitter monthlong dispute Wednesday with an agreement that will allow Chung to conduct the season's opener. The conductor would then leave with compensatory damages stipulated by his contract.

The opera house thus agreed to drop its appeal of a judge's ruling in favor of Chung. The compromise was worked out

with judges of the appeals court. Chung was fired Aug. 12 for refusing to renegotiate his contract, which runs to the year 2000. On Aug. 29, a judge ordered the opera to reinstate Chung so he could rehearse the Sept. 19 premiere of Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" at the Opéra Bastille. A day later, Chung was blocked from entering the house. The court then fined the opera 50,000 francs (about \$9,400) a day for each day Chung was refused rehearsal time.

O.J. Simpson: The New National Pastime

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "It seems clear," says "A Current Affair," "that O.J.'s defense team is in fact exploring the possibility of blaming the murders on Nicole's drug use, claiming she and Ron Goldman were killed by Colombian drug dealers."

"The Double Life of O.J. Simpson," says Newsweek, describing a man "who cruised bars and indulged in drugs and random sex. His wife believed he was a cocaine addict; his friends... thought his real addiction was white women."

"O.J.'s Women: Nobody Could Escape the Sex-Crazy Star," says the National Enquirer, quoting "leggy model Cheryl Lynn" as saying "O.J. attempted to make her his 'sex slave' by bribing her with a car and piles of cash."

The images race by on the screen, the headlines about the newsstand, the conspiracy theories fill the talk-radio airwaves. With baseball on strike, O.J. has become the new national pastime, only with better ratings. And with Simpson's murder trial scheduled to begin this month, the most intensely covered criminal case in modern history is about to become an even bigger story.

"We've reached the saturation point," said Greta Van Susteren, who, like legions of other lawyers, analyzes the case on television. "I've heard so much I can't remember what I've heard. I can't remember what's true and what's a rumor."

Indeed, it now seems that no charge against Simpson, now matter how outlandish, is off-limits. Many attorneys say potential jurors have been influenced by this journalistic barrage, and it is clear that public perceptions of the former football star have been permanently altered, regardless of the trial's outcome.

As hundreds of journalists from around the world head to Los Angeles for a trial that may last until Christmas, the entire media landscape is about to be transformed.

While the networks will probably rely on hourly updates and live cut-ins, they are wary of ceding a substantial trial audience to the CNN and Court TV cable networks. NBC is considering providing a live daily feed from the trial that local affiliates can carry at their discretion. But some network executives worry that a West Coast trial could play havoc with East Coast news schedules.

"A real trial is about as interesting as watching paint dry," said Rick Kaplan, executive producer of ABC's "World News Tonight." "I don't think you can allow O.J. coverage to bump out health care and all the rest. If you start preempting the news, the only thing that happened in the world is O.J."

Ed Turner, CNN's executive vice president, says his network will carry every minute of the trial.

"We've found over the years that even though there are slow times, there is a certain fascination with watching a real drama unfold," he said. As for suggestions that CNN is exploiting the Simpson case for ratings, Turner said: "We have paid our dues with plenty of Nigerias and Somalias and Bosnias over the years."

Court TV's ratings increased fivefold during the preliminary hearing, and CNN's numbers tripled, which is why "Larry King Live" has aired more than 20 Simpson shows. USA Today, which has run more than 300 stories on the case, has seen its circulation jump by as much as 150,000 when Simpson is on the front page.



Cut to the chase: The great O.J. media frenzy.

AP Wirephoto

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The public fascination with this tragedy remains as intense today as when Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman were murdered on June 12. "You can have a lot of complicated theories about it—it's a class thing, it's a race thing, it's a celebrity thing—but I just think it's a great story," said Evan Thomas, Newsweek's Washington bureau chief. Or as writer John Taylor put it in Esquire: "Everyone loves a good murder."

Lewis H. Lapham, editor of Harper's magazine, has written of television's attempt to elevate the saga: "Surely there had to be something more to the story, something important, for God's sake, some civilized message about sports, or the predicament of women, or racial prejudice, or the system of criminal justice—something that could be dressed up in the costume of an issue."

All these elements and more have been tossed into the journalistic Cuisinart. From Simpson friend Brian (Kato) Kaelin to the man who operated the camera at the preliminary hearings, from Simpson girlfriend Paula Barbieri (interviewed by Diane Saw-

yer) to the psychological impact on Nicole Simpson's dog, no tangential stone has been left unturned.

"You have a Larry King show about the O.J. judge, the O.J. this, the O.J. that," said Steven Brill, president of Court TV. "All that stuff will get to be too much, and people may get sick of it. Can someone explain what 'Entertainment Tonight' is doing with O.J.? The sole purpose of the show is so when you go to a commercial you can have a 'bumper' showing the car chase."

The supermarket tabloids, not surprisingly, have engaged in a fair amount of hype. The Enquirer's "Secret Videotape Reveals O.J. KNIFE ATTACK" turned out to be from the Simpson TV pilot "Frogmen." The Globe's "O.J. Talks for First Time" was a report on what he has supposedly told "prison pal Lyle Menendez." The Enquirer, which has 20 reporters on the story, reported the week after the murders that Simpson regularly stalked Nicole, that Nicole told Simpson she would never reconcile with him and that she went out for ice cream on the fateful evening—all details that have since surfaced in the mainstream press.

"We've been out in front of the coverage the whole way," said David Perel, an Enquirer editor. "Any detail that gives you more insight into what his life was like is relevant and important. It's one of the greatest celebrity stories we've ever seen."

Moreover, it was Newsweek that reported that Simpson allegedly attended orgies and that Simpson's father was a homosexual. "On this story, we're all tabloid," said the Scripps Howard columnist Martin Schram.

The Enquirer, in a piece on "Marcia Clark's Tragic Secret Life," reported that the prosecutor's first husband was a professional backgammon player who was shot in the head by his best friend (accidentally, it turns out) after the couple's Tijuana, Mexico, divorce.

Ruth Seymour, general manager of KCRW public radio in Los Angeles, said she had to defend her decision to intensively cover the Simpson saga.

"You have listeners who hate this story," she said. "I've had people calling up screaming. There are also journalists who hate this story because of its sensationalism." But, she said, "it's about race and sex and class and the LAPD and Hollywood—it's got everything."

PEOPLE

Charles Is Not Amused
By Beefcake in Bild

Prince Charles is said to be furious over a photograph of him nearly nude that was printed Wednesday in the German mass-circulation newspaper Bild, and royal aides are considering what steps to take. The picture of Charles, on vacation at a French chateau, with just a robe draped over his shoulder, left little to the imagination. "You can compare it with the David of Michelangelo," Paul Martin, deputy editor of Bild, told BBC radio in justifying his decision to publish the photograph on the front page. And the Daily Mirror reports that the photo will also be printed in the French magazine Paris Match on Thursday.

An appeals court in North Carolina has upheld a \$487,000 judgment against the Belgian-born actor Jean Claude Van Damme, who was found negligent in an injury that left another actor partially blind. Jackson Pinckney, a soldier hired to play a villain in the film "Cyborg," was stabbed in his left eye with a rubber knife during the filming.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington has named five artists who will receive its 1994 honors for lifetime contributions to American culture: the actor Kirk Douglas, the singer Aretha Franklin, the composer Morton Gould, producer and director Harold Prince and the folk singer and songwriter Pete Seeger. They will be saluted at a performance and fund-raiser at the Kennedy Center on Dec. 4.

Almost three years after the death of singer-actor Yves Montand, a court has ruled that he was the father of a young woman who, along with her mother, has battled for such recognition since 1989. A Paris court found that Aureo Doras, now 19, was Montand's daughter. Her mother is Anne Fleurance, an actress who was Montand's friend during the 1970s. Montand died in November 1991.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	24/75	15/59	24/75	16/60	15/59	24/75
Amsterdam	17/62	12/25	17/62	13/25	12/25	17/62
Antwerp	17/62	12/25	17/62	13/25	12/25	17/62
Athens	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Berlin	17/62	12/25	17/62	13/25	12/25	17/62
Birmingham	22/71	13/25	22/71	13/25	13/25	22/71
Bombay	17/62	12/25	17/62	13/25	12/25	17/62
Buenos Aires	21/68	17/62	21/68	18/61	17/62	21/68
Calcutta	18/64	12/25	18/64	13/25	12/25	18/64
Cairo	23/32	18/64	23/32	18/64	18/64	23/32
Canton	13/25	6/42	13/25	13/25	6/42	13/25
Chengdu	13/25	6/42	13/25	13/25	6/42	13/25
Colon	22/71	13/25	22/71	13/25	13/25	22/71
Dallas	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Dhaka	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Hankow	18/64	12/25	18/64	13/25	12/25	18/64
Hong Kong	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Kobe	18/64	12/25	18/64	13/25	12/25	18/64
London	17/62	12/25	17/62	13/25	12/25	17/62
Los Angeles	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Manila	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Moscow	18/64	12/25	18/64	13/25	12/25	18/64
Mumbai	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Nairobi	18/64	12/25	18/64	13/25	12/25	18/64
Paris	17/62	12/25	17/62	13/25	12/25	17/62
Perth	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Rangoon	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
San Francisco	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Singapore	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Sydney	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Taipei	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Tokyo	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Yokohama	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61

North America
Warm weather from Chicago to Indianapolis late this week will spread eastward to Boston and New York City by Sunday. Dallas to Des Moines will have dry, hot weather Friday into the weekend. Thunderstorms will strike the northern Rockies and northern Plains.

Europe
A storm from the Atlantic Ocean will push rain and wind across the British Isles and France Friday and on to Germany by the weekend. Glasgow to Oslo will have chilly weather the next several days with a few showers. Hot weather will extend from Athens and Istanbul northward to Kiev.

Asia
Heavy rains and gusty winds from a tropical storm may reach the northern Philippines and Taiwan by the weekend. Japan will remain warmer than normal, but with locally heavy rains. Hong Kong and Singapore will be warm with some sun.

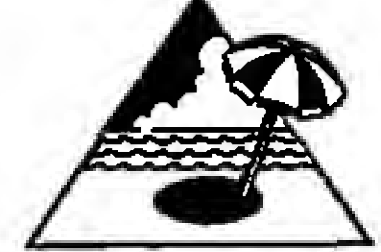
Middle East	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Beirut	21/68	17/62	21/68	18/61	17/62	21/68
Cairo	23/32	18/64	23/32	18/64	18/64	23/32
Damascus	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Jerusalem	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
London	17/62	12/25	17/62	13/25	12/25	17/62
Nairobi	18/64	12/25	18/64	13/25	12/25	18/64

Latin America	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Buenos Aires	21/68	17/62	21/68	18/61	17/62	21/68
Cairo	23/32	18/64	23/32	18/64	18/64	23/32
Lima	18/64	12/25	18/64	13/25	12/25	18/64
Mexico City	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Rio de Janeiro	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61
Santiago	20/61	12/25	20/61	13/25	12/25	20/61

Legend: Sunny, partly sunny, cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, drizzle, fog, snow, sleet.

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WEEKEND DESTINATIONS



SATURDAY

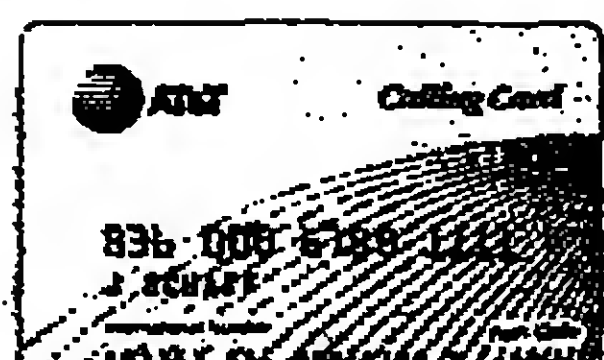
Europe and Middle East	Location	Weather	High Temp.	Low Temp.	Water Temp.	Wave Heights	Wind Speed
Cannes	partly sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Deauville	clouds and sun	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Malaga	sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Capri	partly sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Paris	sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Prague	sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Corfu	sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Brighton	clouds and sun	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Ostend	cloudy	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Scheveningen	cloudy	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Sylt	cloudy	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Imzir	sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35
Tel Aviv	sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	20-35

SUNDAY

Europe and Middle East	Location	Weather	High Temp.	Low Temp.	Water Temp.	Wave Heights	Wind Speed
Cannes	partly sunny	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	18-35
Deauville	clouds and sun	22/71	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW	18-35
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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-881-0111	Italy	172-1011	Brazil	000-8010
China, PRC**	10811	Liechtenstein*	155-0011	Chile	000-0312
Ghana	018-872	Lithuania*	8-196	Colombia	980-11-0010
Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica**	114
India*	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador*	119
Indonesia*	001-801-3	Malta	0800-690-110	El Salvador*	190
Japan*	0039-111	Monaco*	19-0011	Guatemala*	190
Korea**	009-1	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guaymas**	123
Korea**	009-11	Norway	800-150-11	Honduras**	165
Korea**	11*	Poland**	0-010-480-0111	Mexico**	95-800-462-4240
Malaysia*	800-0011	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
New Zealand	003-011	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	109
Philippines*	105-11	Russia** (Moscow)	155-5042	Peru*	191
Saipan*	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Suriname	156
Singapore	800-0111-1111	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0410
Sri Lanka	430-430	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011-120
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Switzerland*	155-00-11	CARIBBEAN	
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	U.K.	0500-89-0011	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
EUROPE		Ukraine*	8-100-11	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
Armenia**	8-141111	MIDDLE EAST		British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Austria**	022-903-011	Bahrain	810-001	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Belgium*	0800-100-10	Cyprus*	080-9010	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Israel	177-100-2727	Haiti*	001-800-872-2881
Croatia*	99-38-011	Kuwait	800-288	Jamaica*	0-800-872-2881
Czech Rep	00-430-00101	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2881
Denmark*	8001-0010	Qatar	0800-011-77	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
Finland*	9800-10010	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	AFRICA	
France	19-0011	Turkey*	00-800-12277	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Germany	0130-0010	U.A.E.*	800-121	Gabon*	000-001
Greece*	00-800-1311	AMERICAS		Gambia*	00111
Hungary*	00-800-01111	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Kenya*	0800-10
Iceland**	999-001	Belize*	555	Liberia	791-797
Ireland	1-800-590-0110	Bolivia*	0-800-1112	South Africa	0-800-99-0123

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*Not available from every phone.
 **Calling card only.
 *Public phones require local coin payment through the call duration.
 **Not available from all areas.
 *AT&T service not available.
 **AT&T service not available.
 *AT&T service not available from every phone.
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